

Recovery Plans Hold the National Stage

Business Leaders' Suggestions for Legislation When Congress Meets Next Month Greet President on His Return from the South

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT returned to Washington from Warm Springs last week and promptly got down to work in the renovated office-wing of the White House.

Among those who conferred with him there was Vice-President John N. Garner, who, as presiding officer of the Senate, will help steer the President's legislative program through the upper house of the coming Congress. In the lower house, the chief steersman will be the Speaker, who will be chosen when Congress convenes next month.

Before January 3, the date on which the Senators and Representatives will assemble, the President will go on the air and, in another of his famous "fireside" radio talks, explain his plans to the American people.

A Period of Preparation

The present, then, is a period of preparation. The President is preparing the suggestions that, he believes, should guide Congress in its deliberations. Meanwhile, organizations interested in special or general questions—particularly business organizations are preparing the suggestions that, they believe, should guide Congress and the President both.

Since the fireworks will not start until Congress meets, this should be a fairly tranquil period, and it would be, except for one thing—the thundering row between the Left and Right factions of the Republican Party. As leader of the Leftists, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho is demanding that the Republicans reorganize throughout. If reorganization is blocked by the Old Guard, he says, young Republicans should get together and form a new party.

Aside from the Republican split, the principal development on the national stage last week was the meeting held by hundreds of American manufacturers in New York. Out of this meeting came a lengthy platform representing industry's opinion of what the country should do to achieve recovery.

To understand the meaning of the plat-



Wide World

Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and C. L. Bardo, President of the National Association of Manufacturers

form it is necessary to go back to the convention of the American Bankers Association held in Washington in late October. The upshot of that convention was the bankers' decision to cooperate with the Administration in its recovery drive.

"The time is ripe for an alliance of all forces intent upon the business of recovery," the President said in a speech to the bankers. "In such an alliance will be found business and banking, agriculture and industry, and labor and capital. What an all-American team that is!"

A day or two later, the newly elected officers of the Bankers Association called at the White House and told the President,

that people had directed the President to go ahead with his essential policies.

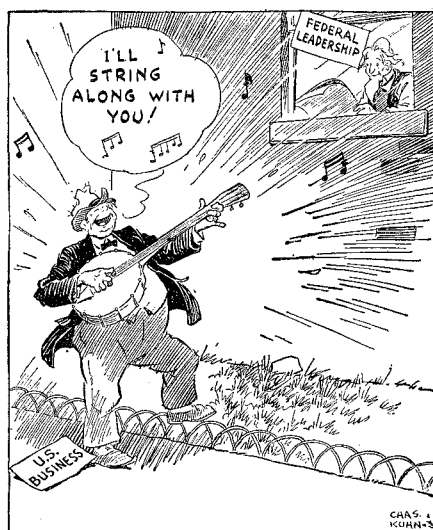
"Business has come to regard the realities of the situation," said Henry I. Harriman, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, soon after the election. The Chamber's board of directors thereupon pledged themselves to cooperate in the movement to promote recovery.

Within a few days thereafter, fifty industrial leaders urged American manufacturers to hold a congress of industry in New York and shape a recovery platform on which industry might stand unitedly. It was held last week, in connection with the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, and the platform was duly drawn up.

In the main, it turned out to be a strictly conservative document. "Balance the Federal budget," it urged. "Make progress toward the prompt balancing of the budget by rejecting payment of the soldiers' bonus until due. . . . Remove uncertainties as to the present and future status of our money. . . . Government should withdraw from all activities competing with those of its citizens. . . . Prohibit sympathetic or general strikes or lockouts, blacklists and boycotts. . . . Do not deprive individuals and minorities of their right to bargain."

The manufacturers urged that a committee—representing industry, labor, agriculture, and the general public—be appointed by the President to study unemployment insurance and related relief problems.

They had a number of suggestions to make regarding the National Industrial



His New Tune

—Kuhn in the Indianapolis News

Recovery Act which the next Congress is expected to amend. No industry should be forced to come under a code of fair competition, they decided, but any industry which wished to come under one should be permitted to do so. The latter type of industry should be allowed to draw up its own code, subject to the approval of the Government.

Extension of the NIRA or its equivalent for a definite period beyond June 16 was recommended in a week-end report by the Consumers' Industries Committee.

The Administration apparently is prepared for drastic revision of the NIRA this winter. In a speech to the bankers, Donald R. Richberg, Executive Director of the National Emergency Council, admitted that it had proved far from perfect in practice. But, he said, "let us try to write into permanent legislation those fundamental principles and simpler mechanisms of the codes . . . that have proved their worth." He warned that "any proposal that management alone should write codes of fair competition can hardly be accepted by a Government charged equally with the protection of the interests of workers and consumers."

Meanwhile, tho it is waiting for Congress to determine its future, the NRA has not dropped efforts to make its authority felt.

Last week, the National Industrial Recovery Board removed eleven members from the Cotton Garment Code Authority, and suspended the powers of the others. The cause of this disciplinary step was opposition among the Authority's members to the shorter hours and increased pay which President Roosevelt recently ordered for the cotton garment industry.

Code Conviction

Moreover, in a Federal court at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Fred C. Perkins, a storage battery manufacturer of that State, was found guilty of violating an NRA code governing his industry. Mr. Perkins, who had not signed the code in question, was accused of paying his employees less than it stipulates.

The Administration may not have been overjoyed with the proposals the manufacturers advanced last week, for many of them clashed with its policies. But it was delighted with the manner in which banks and other investors met its financing program.

The Treasury Department, to raise cash, offered an issue of eighteen-month notes and another of eighteen-year bonds to a combined total of \$900,000,000. The issues were tremendously oversubscribed—in fact, cash subscriptions exceeded \$5,350,000,000, tho the books were held open only one day. At the same time it offered to exchange nearly \$1,000,000,000 in notes for certificates of indebtedness with a slightly higher interest rate, and this also met with approval.

Many commentators ascribed the success



Eat Your Spinach!

—Cassel in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle

of the Treasury's program to the bankers' cooperation with the Administration—the cooperation they suggested in their October convention.

Rural rehabilitation on a large scale was indicated in Harold L. Ickes's annual report for the Department of the Interior, which mentioned sixty possible new projects which would require about \$500,000,000 in government loans and would take 1,000,000 families off relief.

Newspaper editorial pages showed their editors' interest in these occurrences last week, but the biggest editorial guns were fired over Senator Borah's proposal to liberalize the Republican Party.

The Senator's remarks were based on a letter written by Charles D. Hilles, member of the Republican National Committee in New York.

"The Republican Party can not imitate the New Deal; can not vacillate between two opinions; can not stagger toward the Left," it said. "The Republican Party should continue to stand its ground in this tremendous crisis."

To this Senator Borah replied: "The millstone about the neck of the party in the last campaign was the belief that the Republican Party was in control of men reactionary in their views. . . . These men now in control of the national organization owe it to the Party and to its millions of supporters to call the national committee together at once and to cooperate in a complete reorganization of the Party."

Other prominent Republicans endorsed the essentials of the Senator's statements, still others opposed them, and the war was on, with newspaper editors joining.

"Republicans, stand your ground!" thundered the *Cleveland News* (Ind. Rep.).

"The thundering challenge of Senator Borah is likely to make history," declared the *Philadelphia Record* (Ind.).

The Republican Hartford (Conn.) *Courant*, however, thought that "A lot can

happen between now and 1936 to make the present worries of Senator Borah and others seem inconsequential."

The Springfield (Mass.) *Union*, also Republican, was sure that if Senator Borah were asked to define the things his party should stand for, "it is a perfectly safe wager that he would flunk."

On the other hand, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) thought that Senator Borah's "diagnosis of the plight of his occasional party and his prescription 'reorganize or die' are sound, and, indeed, the only logical deductions from the painful lessons of last month."

Finally, the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) was fatalistic: "What the American people now are concerned about is recovery and reasonable assurance of the security that will make it permanent. The New Deal affords at least the promise of that. For a period; brief or extended as events may determine, the minority party simply will have to abide in its discomfiture as best it may and wait to see whether the promise can be made good."

Anti-Narcotic Drive

Heads of the fifteen divisions of the Federal Narcotic Bureau responded in striking manner to the following telegram from Louis Ruppel, Deputy Commissioner: "Believing nation-wide drive against narcotic violators will have salutary effect on this criminal element, this bureau orders that your entire personnel devote every effort to cleaning up your district between Friday night and Saturday night, December 8."

The result was a series of initial raids in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, New Orleans, Nashville, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Denver, Seattle, San Francisco, and other cities which brought more than 750 arrests of alleged addicts, pedlers, and ringleaders and the seizure of thousands of dollars of illicit material in the greatest offensive of its kind ever made.

Italy's Defense of the Lira

As the result of Premier Benito Mussolini's drastic measure to protect the lira through forcible conversion of all foreign bonds, stocks and credits held by Italy's citizens, several billions in lira credits in dollars, pounds, and francs will be turned over to the Bank of Italy. All will be exchanged for lire, as a Rome Associated Press dispatch pointed out, and will be used along with gold to pay for the surplus of imports over exports.

This action was taken immediately following the publication of the last ten-day report of the Bank of Italy, which showed the loss of 110,000,000 gold lire (\$9,330,000) in that period, while at the same time the amount of currency in circulation rose 250,000,000 lire (\$21,250,000).

NRA's Code-Making Machinery Meets Test

Newspaper Guild Invites Clarification of Jurisdiction in Industrial Disputes by Throwing Down the Gauntlet at Washington Hearing on Editorial Wage-and-Hour Amendments

By KENNETH STEWART

WASHINGTON.

THE men whose task it is to transmit the national daily scene to the public found themselves last week the principals, rather than the chorus, of that drama. With hearings scheduled almost hourly on questions of fair competition, and with such industries as anthracite mining, shipping, cigarettes, grocery manufacturing, meat packing, and fluid milk still without codes, newspapers and communications agencies concentrated on their own futures. While merger considerations occupied the Federal Communications Commission, an unexpected challenge by the American Newspaper Guild furnished the National Recovery Administration a probable test of its code-making and -enforcing machinery.

Within the maze of the new Post-office Building, representatives of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, the Western Union, the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, the Mackay Radio System, and Radio Corporation of America told Commissioner Irvin Stewart that they were amenable to consolidation to terminate "needless duplication of investment, overhead and operating expense." Union telegraphers warned that any such recommendation to Congress should include definite protection for the 8,500 thus made jobless.

"Freedom of the Press"

Elsewhere, Washington was again hearing the "freedom of the press" cry raised last year when President Roosevelt minimized as "mere surplusage" the clause in the newspaper code whereby publishers refuse to consent to any summary modification of their code or to "waive any Constitutional rights or consent to the imposition of any requirements that might restrict or interfere with the Constitutional guaranty of freedom of the press." The code, signed by 1,200 publishers, is the only one of 535 which carries such a consent clause.

The clamor followed the announcement on Monday, December 3, that the National Labor Relations Board had found William Randolph Hearst's San Francisco *Call-Bulletin* guilty of violating Section 7-A, which specifies the right of employees to organize for the purpose of collective bar-



Acme

(Left to right) Elisha Hanson, counsel for the Newspaper Code Authority; Heywood Broun, National President of the Newspaper Guild; Dr. Lindsay Rogers, NRA Deputy Administrator; and Howard Davis, President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association

gaining, by changing the vacation date of Dean S. Jennings, rewrite man, "to embarrass him in his organization activities, whereby he was forced to resign his job, an action which alarmed other employees and led to their wholesale resignation from the Guild." The board ruled that unless Jennings were reinstated within ten days, the case would be sent to the enforcement agencies of the Government for appropriate action. Admittedly, that action does not extend at present beyond removal of the Blue Eagle, which Mr. Hearst's counsel had invited in the course of the hearing by threatening withdrawal from the code if jurisdiction in the case were not transferred from the National Labor Relations Board to the Newspaper Industrial Board.

The decision brought declarations from Howard Davis, President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, that the freedom of the press reservation had been nullified, and from John F. Neylan, chief counsel of the Hearst newspapers, that it was an attempt "to seize the overlordship of the press for three obscure appointed politicians."

Late the next day, the NLRB announced suddenly that at the request of the Acting General Counsel of the NRA (Blackwell Smith) the board had consented to reopen the case to present circumstances connected with the adoption of the code.

Wednesday morning, before the scheduled hearing on editorial wage-and-hour amendments to the newspaper code had actually come to order, Heywood Broun, National President of the Guild, ambled to the loud-speaker and drawled:

"I wish to withdraw my appearance from this hearing and the appearance of all other

representatives of the American Newspaper Guild. We had come prepared to show you that on the average an American newspaper man must work for twenty years before he achieves a salary of \$40 a week, and the fictitious quality of the publishers' proposals, which when translated into dollars, mean no contribution to reemployment or additional purchasing power. We are withdrawing now because of the extraordinary action of the NRA in forcing the reopening of the Jennings case. . . .

Behind Mr. Blackwell Smith we see the figure of Donald Richberg. We know that he conferred long and earnestly with the National Labor Relations Board yesterday afternoon. We know because we saw him. As long as the corridors of Mr. Richberg are filled with the mysterious, high-pressure representatives of the publishers we feel that we belong elsewhere. When and if the NRA purges itself we will return. We charge definitely that on this occasion and on several former ones the NRA has allowed itself to be terrified by the publishers. The American Newspaper Guild is not afraid of the publishers. We have nothing to lose but our jobs. . . . We don't want to be ambushed. We are going back to the picket line in Newark."

Hanson Scolds Guild

Morris Watson, chairman of the Guild's press association committee, Paul Frederickson, labor representative for the Guild on the Code Authority, and the rest of the Guild members thereupon followed Broun out of the startled hearing in a body.

Altho Administrator Jack B. Tate held that Broun's remarks were not pertinent, Elisha Hanson, counsel for the Code Authority, flung a retort at the backs of the retiring newspaper men:

"The *Call-Bulletin* [represented before the NLRB by Mr. Hanson] has at no time refused to appear at a hearing to discuss its differences with Dean S. Jennings. The only rights to which Jennings could press a claim came to him by reason of the fact that the publishers assented to the code. The publishers had insisted that they would not submit a code unless that code guaranteed freedom of the press. I am amazed that,

news-writers come to you and attack the great heritage from their forefathers. . . . The decision of the Labor Board was a violent and absolutely deliberate violation of that sacred provision of the code. . . . If the NRA desires to have a determination of maximum hours and minimum wages, there is no occasion to pay further attention to the procrastination and sabotage practised by the Guild. . . . If there were ever a more disloyal bunch of employees in the world . . ."

At this point, Mr. Tate intervened and the hearing turned to consideration of editorial employment conditions and to publishers' testimony, including a trembling insistence from Stanley Walker, author of "City Editor" and "Night Club Era," that he did not want "a set of handcuffs telling me what type of man to employ."

The hearing was adjourned to December 19, during which time the record was to be left open for negotiation.

When Chairman Francis Biddle revived the Jennings case Friday morning behind closed doors, Blackwell Smith explained that the NRA intervention sought to establish the solution of an industry's problems in its own board before resort to the higher tribunal.

A memorandum from Mr. Richberg cited the Executive Order providing that the Labor Board "may decline to take cognizance of any labor dispute where there is another means of settlement provided." It interpreted "may" as meaning "shall."

Newark and Oakland

The picket line to which Mr. Broun referred in his parting shot grew out of a strike of forty-five of the fifty-six members of the Newark (N. J.) *Ledger* staff over the dismissal of eight of their fellows "for economy." L. T. Russell, publisher, suspended publication for two days, but resumed with the announcement that he had hired another complete staff and that he would not sign a contract "except on arbitration order, that even raises the question of my complete authority in the matter of employing and dismissing and being the sole judge of the qualifications and value of the editorial staff services." The Newark Guild, through its president, Emmet Crozier, replied that "it is evident that the only contract which would satisfy Mr. Russell is one under which he could renew his intimidation of Guild members, and soon return to his favorite sweatshop conditions."

The Federal Communications Commission meanwhile had under consideration a protest from the San Francisco Guild charging that complete radio censorship had been imposed by the seven stations of the bay cities area in the Guild's fight against the Oakland *Tribune* over the dismissal of three long-time employees for what the publisher, Joseph Knowland, called inefficiency and necessity for adjustment, and what the Guild called organizational activities. When a \$250 license fee prevented them from circulating a sound truck in Oakland, the Guild members turned to handbills.

Munitions Inquiry Enters Second Phase

Nye Predicts "Disclosures Will Have Far-Reaching Effect"; Du Ponts in Spirited Session With Senatorial Committee

When the special Senatorial committee investigating the munitions industry began the second phase of its official investigations last week, its chairman, Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, wrote in an article copyrighted by the United Press that "our disclosures will have far-reaching effect and result in co-operation by the major Powers to curb the vicious traffic in implements of war."

Proceeding under the theory that "forces even more powerful than Governments" are behind the arms-traffic, the Senators elicited testimony purporting to show that munitions manufacturers, since the World War, have rendered ineffective all efforts to bind Germany to the armament-limitation provisions of the Versailles Treaty.

It also was contended before the committee that munitions firms had attempted to defeat the Gran Chaco arms-embargo legislation.

Herbert Hoover's name was injected into the inquiry when it was asserted that as Secretary of Commerce he had called together sporting arms and ammunition manufacturers to consider objections raised by those companies to certain provisions of a proposed Geneva convention for arms-trade control.

"Crudest of all is the attempt to bring Mr. Hoover's name into the inquiry," re-

marked the Springfield *Union*, while the Washington *Post* noted that "Sensational revelations are preferred to a systematic and impartial presentation of facts."

Aroused by the threat that the chemical industry must figure in any disarmament program, the du Ponts took the offensive in a spirited session with the investigating committee. Stephen Raushenbush, counsel for the committee, declared that any attempt at disarmament would be a farce unless the chemical industry were included.

Dr. Fin Sparre, Director of the Development Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, asserted that any control of the chemical industry would also justify Federal control of the cotton-textile industry since cotton is the basis for the manufacture of guncotton and smokeless powder.

A Tour to Promote Trade

A 6,000-mile tour, designed to promote business between business men in Indiana and those in other sections of the country and throughout Mexico has been arranged by the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce.

The tour will start from Indianapolis on January 15, 1935, and will take in such cities as St. Louis, Dallas, and Fort Worth, as well as many leading cities in Mexico.

Following Through With the News

Christmas Money: Christmas shopping in Detroit will probably hit a high spot. Negotiations were completed last week for the \$84,300,000 dividend disbursement of the First National Bank. B. C. Schram, the receiver, rechecked the accounts of the 1,114 large depositors who waived 10 per cent. of their original claims, amounting to \$7,135,000, to permit full payment to all persons whose deposits were \$300 or under. More than \$31,000,000 had been sent out last week to depositors who have immediately turned the money back into circulation through Christmas shopping.

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Anti-Soviet Plotters: Twelve more persons were arrested as "White Guards" and charged with plotting against Soviet officials, according to Moscow press dispatches. That was the charge on which seventy-one persons were taken early last week, sixty-six of whom were convicted and promptly executed.

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Morro Castle: Indictments in the *Morro Castle* disaster were returned last week by the Federal Grand Jury in New York. Negligence, inattention to duties, and misconduct in the operation and management of a vessel at sea were charged. Those in-

dicted were the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, operator of the ship; Henry E. Cabaud, Executive Vice President of the company; Acting Capt. William F. Warms, and Chief Engineer Eben Starr Abbott.

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Sea-Tragedy: Atlantic storms brought disaster Sunday night to the Japanese freighter *Victoria Maru*. Capt. M. Takeuchi and the chief officer were found dead when the bridge was swept away.

The third officer was missing and seven in the crew of forty were injured. Ships on the Great Circle Route, including the *Washington*, no longer under the command of rescue-famous George Fried, sped to answer the SOS from the vessel.

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Search for Flyers: While there was any hope, the search at sea for Flight-Lieut. Charles T. P. Ulm and two fellow Australian aviators, George Littlejohn, copilot, and J. L. Skilling, navigator-radio-man, was to have been continued this week. Since December 4 the three flyers, who had been charting a course for a 2,408-mile commercial air-line from Oakland, California, to Honolulu, had been lost at sea off the Hawaiian Islands.

At the Observation Post

The Supreme Court's Decision in the Compulsory Military Training Case of Two Students Calls Attention to the Revolt of American Youth Against Being "Tin Soldiers"

THE Supreme Court is under the fire of the pacifists. Its unanimous decision that a land grant college may require its students to undergo military training has caused a tremendous fluttering in the dove-cotes. The decision, in the opinion of the Committee on Militarism in Education, is "of a surprisingly reactionary character"; it may be "constitutionally correct, but it is remote from approximating ultimate wisdom and justice" and is "deaf to the groundswell of opposition in the colleges and the country at large to compulsory military training for another war."

Even the organic law comes in for a bit of belaboring, this committee considering it "an ominous sign if the Constitution can not adapt itself to the mind and will to peace which is emerging out of America's religious life."

Sober analysis hardly justifies this note of hysteria. One may be an ardent peace-lover and still find it difficult to understand how the court could have arrived at a different verdict.

Grounds of Appeal

Albert Hamilton and Alonzo Reynolds, Jr., each the son and grandson of a Methodist minister, had been suspended from the University of California, at Los Angeles, for refusing, for conscientious reasons, to enroll in the Local ROTC. A committee of California churchmen made formal application for their reinstatement.

Rebuffed by the regents, the committee retained John Beardsley, a constitutional lawyer, to fight the case in court. He tooled it through the Supreme Court of California, which denied his plea, to the Supreme Court of the United States, on these grounds:

(1) Compulsory membership and service in the ROTC, which is an integral part of the Federal military establishment, abridged the privileges and immunities of Hamilton and Reynolds as citizens of the United States, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment;

(2) Compulsory military training imposed on religious and conscientious objectors violated religious freedom, and deprived Hamilton and Reynolds of their freedom of religion without due process of law;

(3) Compulsory military training violated the spirit if not the letter of the Kellogg Pact outlawing war.

The Court disposed first of the second contention, saying that "the privilege of the native-born conscientious objector to avoid bearing arms comes not from the Constitution but from Acts of Congress" and that Congress "may grant or withhold the exemption as in its wisdom it sees fit."

It found that the regents' order, requiring able-bodied male students under the age of twenty-four to take the prescribed military instruction, transgressed no constitutional right, pointing out (in a supplementary



"Here's to the Young Men of the World!"

—Kirby in the New York World-Telegram

memorandum filed by Justice Cardozo and concurred in by Justices Brandeis and Stone) that the petitioners had not been required to bear arms for any hostile purpose, that no pledge of military service attached to the ROTC enrolment, and that they need not attend an institution which put them in uniform.

As for the Kellogg pact, the Court could discover no conflict between the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy and the regulation of a university, supported in part by Federal subsidy, that all its students undergo military training.

This statement of the fundamental law should appear logical enough even to the lay mind. Instead of provoking anathemas on the heads of the Supreme Court, most of them probably themselves opposed to compulsory military drill, it should be considered merely to clear the air. Now that our ardently pacific friends—and they number a mighty host, composed of a long list of civil and religious organizations—have learned once for all that the object of their attack does not contravene the Constitution, they can devote their entire attention to revealing its weakness as a feature of educational policy.

That it is vulnerable on this score is only too plain to those who have followed the course of the controversy.

In the first place, the land grant colleges and universities—about fifty in number scattered from coast to coast—are not the only institutions of their grade that make military training compulsory. Ninety in all have compulsory ROTC units with a total enrolment of 66,000 cadets. Similar units elsewhere, elective or compulsory, bring the ROTC enrolment in any one year to well above 100,000.

To those of us who were familiar with the academic scene before the War this development will seem extraordinary. It has its source in the National Defense Act which, as amended in 1920, authorized the War Department to establish and maintain a two-year "elective or compulsory course of military training" in those civil educational institutions applying to it for the purpose. Hence the growth since the War of ROTC units. Naturally the War Department prefers that they be compulsory, tho it has been careful not to say so officially.

And naturally, too, the land grant colleges, beholden to the Federal Government, have consulted this preference. Only two of them have asserted their right to optional ROTC's—the University of Wisconsin, and, much more recently, the University of Minnesota. They have started what may become a general movement among their sister institutions to make the whole thing elective and get back to their pre-War status.

For there can be no doubt of the academic irritation caused by the new dispensation. Students and faculties alike have felt the pacifist urge since the War-to-end-Wars proved such a disillusionment. A nationwide college poll conducted by the Inter-collegiate Disarmament Council, the National Student Federation and the Brown *Daily Herald* in the spring of last year showed that out of 22,000 students voting, slightly more than a third adopted an uncompromisingly pacifist stand.

A Wholesome Revolt

Still more representative probably is the opposition to the ROTC which arises, not from conscientious objectors, but from those students and their instructors who regard it as a waste of time and an incongruity in an institution devoted to the peaceful arts. They argue that only a minor fraction of ROTC cadets joins the Organized Reserve after graduation and that a still smaller fraction remains in it; that the training is wholly inadequate to the making of fighters for modern warfare, and that meanwhile it cuts into the pursuit of other subjects and activities of much greater consequence.

In other words, there is a wholesome revolt among American youth, abetted to a formidable degree by thoughtful educators, against the necessity, as they see it, of becoming tin soldiers.

Now in this circumstance, it would seem to a bystander, the pacifists should find their greatest opportunity. Cultivation of the growing academic distaste, whether moral or educational, for the trappings of militarism, will advance their cause more rapidly than vain mutterings against the Supreme Court and the Constitution.

W. M. H.

Topics of the Day

New White House Offices As an Omen

Timid souls may breathe a bit easier, for the new White House offices look very much like the old. President Roosevelt, it may be recalled, constructed an allegory around these offices in a "fireside" radio speech delivered just before he started on his trip to Hawaii last summer. He used them to illuminate the purpose of his New Deal.

At that time, some alarmists were still charging that he meant either to Hitlerize the Government or to Stalinize it. Answering them in his radio speech, he declared that he meant to do neither thing, but rather to modernize it along traditional American lines. "What we are doing," he said, "is . . . a fulfilment of old and tested American ideals," and he referred to the White House offices to illustrate the point. They would be renovated while he was away, he said. A few new rooms would be built in; an air-cooling system and modern electric wiring would be installed. He had no fear, however, that the architects would destroy the "magnificent pattern" of the White House by building "a replica of the Kremlin or the Potsdam Palace," since "They know that the principles of harmony and of necessity itself require that the building of the new structure shall blend with the essential lines of the old."

Last week the President returned to Washington from Warm Springs and found that the completed office wing of the White House did indeed blend harmoniously with the structure as a whole, exactly as he had predicted.

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Insomnia Treatment For Noisy Starlings

The way to discourage a starling is to give him insomnia. At least, that is the theory; its accuracy is being tested at Washington. Great clouds of starlings descend on the capital every fall, perch on every twig and cornice, and make themselves an omnipresent nuisance. Washington has tried many means of driving them out of town, but to date none has succeeded. This year fifty relief-workers, armed with tin cans holding small stones—and presumably with ear-muffs—have been assigned to the job of making noise enough to keep the birds awake. "The theory is that if the birds can not get sleep they will go away," explains the Associated Press with a straight face.

Somehow the story reminds one of Ed Wynn's celebrated mouse-trap. It could be baited, the comedian used to explain, beaming with delight over his own invention, but there was not a single hole in it big enough for a mouse to enter. He was sure it would rid any house of mice in jig time. A mouse would try to enter the trap and fail. Another mouse would volunteer to help the first and fail, too.

Eventually all the mice in the house would collect around the trap, but none of them would be able to find a way of getting into it. As Wynn foresaw it, their leader eventually would get bored with the whole idea and say, "Aw, the devil with it. Let's go to another house."

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How Lord Riddell Made Many Friends

Lord Riddell, who has just died in England, was the publisher of a Sunday newspaper which had one of the largest circulations in the world. He was the financial backer of David Lloyd George when the latter became Prime Minister. He was the British Government's chief publicity agent at the Paris Peace Conference, at the Naval Conference in this country and at several gatherings of the Supreme Council in the days immediately following the World War.

Lord Riddell published a newspaper that was designed primarily to meet the tastes of those seeking sex, sensation, and back-stairs gossip. It paid big dividends. He was one of Lloyd George's closest intimates and advisers. He was especially friendly to American correspondents and was most helpful to them. He became peer because of his services to the head of the Coalition Government. Even after he was elevated to the peerage he did not take himself over seriously, and perhaps that is the reason he was regarded generally as a good fellow.

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Bringing Home Bacon And Cooking It, Too

Married women can hold outside jobs and still maintain satisfactory homes, said Dr. Cecile T. La Follette of Teachers College, Columbia University, after a survey of 652 married women holding full-time jobs in thirty-six cities. One danger she found in this dual employment. Some husbands suffer an inferiority complex because their wives earn more than they. The husband, therefore, said Doctor La Follette, must have certain "essential characteristics" if the marriage is to be successful. He must know how to attend to the household activities, be strong in character, and able to maintain an emotional equilibrium. "Home-making," said the professor, "is gradually being recognized as a joint enterprise, but, as yet, little is being done to educate men and boys for their new jobs."

Isn't the eminent doctor in error? Most men of moderate income and less, to whom her remarks would apply, not only bring home the bacon, but know how to cook it. They are familiar with the art of washing and wiping, and with the multiple uses of the vacuum-cleaner. They may falter at proper arrangement of the silverware and making a bed, but the Lares and Penates will not complain over such trifles.

A Child Prodigy With Record I. Q.

Some child prodigies amount to a lot, and in that little when they grow up, some amount to a lot, and in that respect, at least, they seem amazingly similar to ordinary children. One hazards the guess that that Brooklyn boy whose talents filled the news-columns last week will turn out better than the average prodigy.

His name is Arthur Greenwood. He is seven and a half years old, a pupil at the Brooklyn Ethical Culture School, and the son of Jewish professional people. His intelligence quotient is the highest on record, twenty-five points higher than Einstein's. He has been a prodigy since cradle days. His very babblings were grammatical, and he learned to read at the age of two. His mental age now is nearly seventeen.

Problems in geometry are pie for him; he writes fluently in a numerical alphabet invented by himself, and he has constructed a numerical system of recording musical notes. His vocabulary is full of polysyllabic words. Physically he is only about as old as his years, but he is anything but a milksop; in games his preference runs to those which call for courage. He has, however, no use for wrangling, the favorite sport of so many of us. "I dislike fighting and arguments very much," he says.

* * * *

It Was All Greek To Duke of Kent

Brides married in the Church of England or the Protestant Episcopal Church of America have not had to promise to obey their husbands for the last six years. The so-called non-conformist creeds of England and America have not insisted on inclusion of the word in their ceremonies for an even longer period.

Roman and Greek Catholics, however, do not deviate from the older forms. Princess Marina of Greece and the Duke of Kent were married under the rites of both the Anglican and Orthodox Churches. Thus she swore to "love, honor, and cherish" in one language, to "love, honor, and obey" in another.

At the rehearsal of the Greek rites, the Orthodox deacon approached the Princess and told her quietly in Greek, "the Greek Church does not permit me to omit the word 'obey' from the ceremony."

"But leave that to me," he said, "I shall pronounce the ceremony in such a low voice when it comes to the word 'obey,' the Duke will never be able to hear me."

"Never mind," said the Princess, smiling, "make it as loud as you wish. It's all Greek to George, anyway."

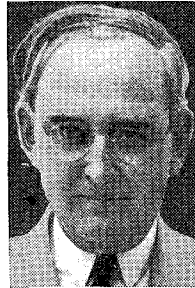
One might add that "obey," for which the Greeks, too, seem to have a word, has not been literally interpreted by either brides or bridegrooms for a long time before the prayer-books were revised in 1928, else they had not been revised even now.

News and Comment From the National Capital

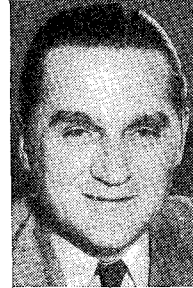
With the Republican Old Guardsmen Calling On the Party to Refrain From Any "Stagger to the Left," the Conservatism of Yesterday Is Making Its Last Stand



Wide World



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Wide World

(Left to right) Charles D. Hilles, Henry P. Fletcher, Senators William E. Borah, Arthur H. Vandenberg, and Gerald P. Nye; and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

THE fight for control of the Republican National Committee is much more than a clash of personal ambitions. The most optimistic Republican is far from confident President Roosevelt can be defeated in 1936. The doubt presupposes the continuance of a strong liberal trend in the electorate. In the face of such a liberal wave, the present Republican leadership would be almost certain to fall in the next Republican National Convention. Symptomatic of the revolt against the Party's standpatters was Col. Theodore Roosevelt's action last week in casting his lot with the Liberal Republican Wing.

The conservatives under Charles D. Hilles of New York are risking their political lives in an effort to hold the Republican Party to the Right in the present political confusion. It is pretty generally recognized that if they fail, it will mean the elimination, temporarily, at least, of a conservative party in American politics. The conservatism of yesterday is making its last stand.

Third Party Possibility

Should the liberals capture the Republican Party machinery, both old parties in the United States will be liberal by the old standards. The conservatives will have nowhere to go except to a new party—a third party. After the almost unanimous march of States into the Hoover Republican column six years ago, few conjured the possibility of conservative American political thought being forced into a third party.

While it is a possibility as of to-day, the Old Guard leaders, by their present resistance to the Borahs, Vandenberg, and Nyes, are fighting to stave it off. The Party rules favor their effort for two years. In the refusal of Henry P. Fletcher to resign as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, it takes a meeting of the National Committee to force his hand. In the refusal of the chairman to call a meeting, it takes the signatures of sixteen members, each from a separate State, to force a meeting.

The Old Guardsmen would be in a sorry plight, indeed, if, after all these years of

political organizing and mutual assistance, they were unable to block a move to organize a petition of sixteen of their colleagues. But, assuming they successfully hold out against this immediate challenge, they could, at best, hold out two years in the face of a continuing liberal wave.

The whole Republican National Committee comes up for reelection with the election of delegates to the 1936 Republican National Convention. If the country is predominantly liberal-minded at that time, then the majority of delegates will be liberal in every State.

Since the National Committee consists of two members from every State and Territory, this would make the National Committee, and, hence, its leadership, liberal. The Old Guardsmen now holding the line against compromise with the New Deal would walk the plank.

Mr. Hilles, in New York, J. Henry Roraback, in Connecticut, Ralph E. Williams, in Oregon, and the other conservatives realize full well that they are fighting against time, and fighting their last fight if they lose. They are against time in the sense that their only chance to win lies in a receding of the liberal tide.

Tho not one whit changed in their principles by the defeat they took last month, they concede that the "revolutionary overthrow of normal American Government," as Mr. Hilles defined it last week, has not yet reached its peak. Indeed, should it fail to reach its peak within a year, the jig would be up for the Old Guard, for, by that time, the machinery would be in motion for the election of delegates to the 1936 National Convention.

It would be their final fight, in that event, since all are well along in their sixties or seventies. Mr. Hilles, by the time the next National Convention rolled around, in 1940, would be seventy-three, and Messrs. Roraback and Williams would be seventy. Mr. Fletcher, the man they made Chairman last June, would be sixty-seven. Senator Borah, spearhead of the opposition, would be seventy-five.

Younger men would be in the center of

any fight in 1940. The conservatives, if they are to hold their grip on the Republican Party, must do so now. And the first phase of the battle is the determination of the Republican High Command to stay in the saddle until, at least, the National Committee comes up for reorganization in the normal course two years hence.

It is surprising how few persons understand the functions of a national committee, or the manner in which it gets along. The average person thinks the members draw salaries and expenses. Whatever may have been the system in the "good old days," nobody draws anything to-day for the privilege of sitting on the National Committee, especially of the Minority Party. No less a person than an eminent Republican Member of Congress showed surprising ignorance of the political system when he appeared at the Chicago meeting of the National Committee in June under the impression that the Chairmanship of the National Committee carried a salary. Told that it didn't, he withdrew his candidacy for the Chairmanship on the ground that he couldn't afford to work for nothing.

A Thankless Job

Far from being paid, recent Republican Chairmen, including Messrs. Sanders and Fletcher, have had to go out into the highways and byways and raise the funds to finance their headquarters. Mr. Fletcher, declining to dip into his personal fortune for funds which other Republicans of means declined to help raise, gave up trying to get about the country in the recent campaign. Now he is confronted with a real job to keep both ends meeting at national headquarters, to say nothing of paying off obligations hanging over from the Hoover campaign of 1932.

It is a thankless job, being on the National Committee, and, yet, there is a big fight on for the job. The answer, of course, is that the men in control of the Party's machinery will have a lot to do with the future policy of the Party—unless engulfed in another Leftward tidal-wave in 1936.

DIOGENES.

They Stand Out From the Crowd

Miss Katherine Lenroot, new chief of the Children's Bureau by Presidential appointment,

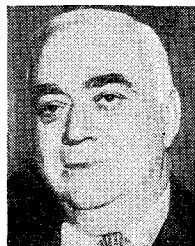


Wide World

got her first government job by passing a civil-service examination, and not through the influence of her father, former Senator Lenroot, Wisconsin Republican. It paid \$1,200 a year. That was in 1915, and Miss Lenroot has been attached to the same bureau since then. She has represented the United States at international conferences on child welfare. Her particular attention has been given to juvenile and domestic relations courts.

Forty-three years old, of medium height, and with whitening hair, she dresses smartly but conservatively, has a gentle, sympathetic manner and is a prodigious worker. Her favorite hobby is motoring.

Harry W. Nice, jolly and likable, "the fat man of Maryland politics," is cleaning up his law practise preparatory to taking over the job of Governor. Altho a Republican, he is recognized as more of a New Dealer than Albert C. Ritchie, Democrat, whom he defeated after Ritchie had served five terms. Once before, in 1919, he nearly turned the trick, losing to Ritchie by 165 votes.



Wide World

Born December 6, 1877, in Washington, he attended public school there and was graduated from Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and from the University of Maryland, and was admitted to the bar in 1899. He served as Secretary to the Mayor of Baltimore, Assistant State's Attorney and State's Attorney.

Miss Nathalie Boshko, concert violinist, sailed last week for South America to record the folk-songs of the ancient Incas, still sung by modern Incas in the outlands of the Peruvian Andes. She took along special recording equipment lent by the Yale Institute for Human Relations, for the first scientific attempt by a trained musician to capture the authentic strains of America's most



ancient songs. Born of a famous musical family in Russia, Miss Boshko lives in New York. She will travel with Elizabeth Hammond of Boston and native guides, and expects to have no difficulty in persuading the Incas to sing for her.

Cartoonists

As They See Themselves

A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

Jack Patton—Born in Shreveport, Louisiana, 1900. The Patton family migrated to Dallas, Texas, in 1906. Educated in Dallas public schools. Saw "ad" in magazine: "Learn to draw, make lots of easy money." Took lessons by mail. Attended Chicago Academy of Fine Arts. Got a job on the *Dallas Morning News* and the *Dallas Journal* making layouts and "ads" in 1918. Slipped into job illustrating magazine section.

In spare time drew strip series on the history of Texas. Been drawing front-page cartoons for the *Dallas Journal* two years. Still drawing local comic strip. Married. Have five-year-old son. Hobby—whacking second-hand golf-balls and looking for them in the rough.

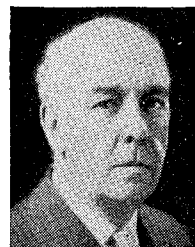
[A cartoon by Mr. Patton appears on page 47.]

Margery Wilson, who is known internationally as "America's Authority on Charm,"



has been "digging charm" out of people ("If you don't have it, I can't find it") ever since she was sixteen. She began doing it commercially ten years ago. Before that she played opposite Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., in the latter's second picture, "Double Trouble." Her pupils, who receive advice personally and by correspondence, number upwards of 200,000, mostly women—and they are scattered over thirty-three countries. Miss Wilson, who is charming herself, with large, black eyes, was born in Kentucky. She is married to her manager, and has a little girl of six. Her definition of charm: "The ability to create an agreeable effect at any given point."

Frederic A. Delano, head of the National Planning Commission, is President Roosevelt's uncle. Born in Hongkong seventy-



© Underwood

one years ago (both of his parents were natives of Massachusetts) he looks back to-day upon a long record of outstanding service, both at home and abroad. In 1885 he was graduated from Harvard and soon afterward went to work as an apprentice machinist in the shops of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at Aurora, Illinois. He rose rapidly and eventually became President of the Wabash Railroad. In 1914 he was made a member of the Federal Reserve Board. In 1918 he joined the Army Engineers, rose to a colonelcy and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Later he headed the League of Nations Commission to investigate opium production in Persia. As head of the National Planning Commission he is doing the kind of work he likes, "conserving national resources in aid of human welfare."

Dr. Levi L. Sprague, President of Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, is believed to be the oldest secondary school administrator in the country in years of service. He has taught continuously for seventy-three years and is completing his fifty-second year as Wyoming's President and his sixty-eighth



Ace Hoffman photograph

year as a member of its faculty. Doctor Sprague, who will celebrate his ninetieth birthday on December 23, devotes at least four hours a day to office duties, and attends all campus activities.

What's the Name, Please?

Bjorkman—journalist and author—*be-urk'man*, with very short *be*.

Burchenal—folklorist—a near-rime with *virginal*, with *b* for *v* and *ch* for *g*.

Capra—movie director (p. 36)—not *cape*, but *cap*: *cap'ra*.

De Cou—travel lecturer—rimes with *the moo*, not with *the cow*.

Earp—writes railway yarns—not *urp*, but *arp*, to rime with *harp*.

Gerould—Katherine and Gordon, novelists—as if spelled *Gerald*.

Laughlin—runs travel bureau—not *laf*, *lof*, nor (her pet peeve) *MacLaughlin*: just *lock'lin*.

—Frank H. Vizetelly.

Strained Balkan Relations Stir Geneva

Controversy Between Yugoslavia and Hungary, as Result of the Assassination of King Alexander, Forces a New Problem Upon the Council of the League

WHEN Dr. Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, told the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva that if any one were to strike a blow at the unity of the Little Entente war would result, he spread a new scare in Europe.

His declaration was made during an excited session of the Council gathered to make efforts to settle a quarrel between Hungary and Yugoslavia, which sprang up after the assassinations at Marseilles, France, on October 9, when King Alexander of Yugoslavia and France's Foreign Minister, Jean-Louis Barthou, were killed. Foreign Minister Benes of Czechoslovakia has been regarded as the person chiefly responsible for the formation of the Little Entente, consisting of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania.

Charges and Countercharges

Before Doctor Benes made his alarming announcement the League Council had heard Yugoslav charges that armed bands of assassins, plotting against the life of the late King Alexander, had been protected in Hungary while they were planning the murder of the King. The Council also heard a Hungarian rebuttal that Croats, meeting in the United States, had pronounced a death sentence against King Alexander and that his assassination was the result of internal conflict in Yugoslavia. The Hungarian defense was made by Tibor Eckhardt, Budapest's representative at the League of Nations.

Doctor Benes alleged that a general conspiracy existed against the territorial integrity of the States which were created as a consequence of the World War. He also asserted, as quoted by the Associated Press, that if the assassination of King Alexander

at Marseilles had occurred before the World War or before the establishment of the League of Nations, "war between Yugoslavia and Hungary would have been a dolorous and horrible reality."

Doctor Benes charged furthermore that "attempts similar to the Marseilles crime" had been organized against Czechoslovakia on the northern Hungarian frontier.

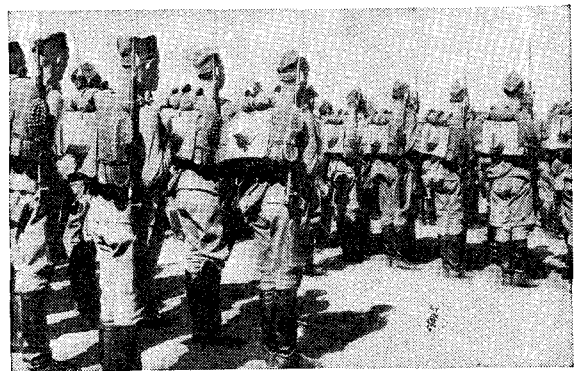
Speaking for Hungary, Tibor Eckhardt denied direct accusations made against the Hungarian Government by Bogoljub Jevtic, Yugoslavia's Foreign Minister. Mr. Eckhardt said that the assassinations at Marseilles were not organized in Hungary and that the assassin had never lived in Hungary. He added that the real cause of the murder of King Alexander was the internal situation in Yugoslavia, by which he meant principally the friction between the Serbs and the Croats. He admitted that Hungary wanted a revision of the Treaty of Trianon, but declared she intended to get it by peaceful and not by terrorist methods.

While this stormy debate was in progress before the Council of the League at Geneva, Associated Press dispatches from Szeged, Hungary, told of a Serbian contingent of the Yugoslav Army, wearing a skull and cross-bones emblem, marching over the frontier early on the morning of December 7. They challenged a weaker border force to combat and precipitated a situation fraught with peril. Yugoslav soldiers shouted threats and imprecations at the Hungarians as thousands of Hungarians, expelled from Yugoslavia, continued to pour across the border.

The expulsion order against Hungarian residents in Yugoslavia, it was explained by the Yugoslav Government at Belgrade, affected thousands of wage earners, whose presence in Yugoslavia deprived Yugoslavs of jobs. A government spokesman told the United Press that persons of "independent means," whose passports were in order, were not subject to deportation.

An order to cease expelling Hungarians, said Belgrade press dispatches, was issued by the Yugoslav Department of the Interior soon after the return of Prince Paul—head of the Regency governing Yugoslavia on behalf of the child King Peter—from London where the Prince had attended the recent royal wedding.

The Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania) demanded that the Council of the League of Nations denounce Hungary as responsible for the murder of King Alexander and threatened,



Wide World

Yugoslav troops in recent maneuvers

wrote a Geneva correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, that if condemnation were not forthcoming Yugoslavia would quit the League.

Yugoslavia's Threat

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Geneva on Sunday, Hungarian sources disclosed that Yugoslavia had threatened to withdraw her appeal to the League and "act on her own" unless she obtained some satisfaction from Hungary in the dispute. By "acting on her own," it was explained, Yugoslavia would seek a direct accounting with Hungary.

The most perturbing factor in the situation, wrote a Geneva correspondent of the New York *Times*, was the reputation both the Serbs and the Hungarians have for being reckless, pugnacious, touchy, and stubborn. Hopeful factors were that they both have been accustomed to Oriental bargaining, in which both sides become more and more theatrical as they get down to brass tacks, and also that the great Powers, to whom both bowed before, were increasing their pressure for peace.

Franco-German Friendship

FOLLOWING the Saar "peace agreement" between France and Germany, which is described on page 13 of this issue, it was reported at Geneva that far-reaching arrangements for further conciliation had been made in the Rome negotiations.

As if in confirmation of such reports of new-born good-will between France and Germany came a speech by Rudolf Hess, Chancellor Adolf Hitler's deputy as chief of the Nazi Party. "We Germans," he said, "are no longer of the opinion, as we were at the time of the invasion of the Ruhr, that France wants to destroy our country." France had changed its attitude toward Germany, he added, and Germany's attitude toward France had also changed. To-day, he declared, "we are convinced that agreement with France is possible."

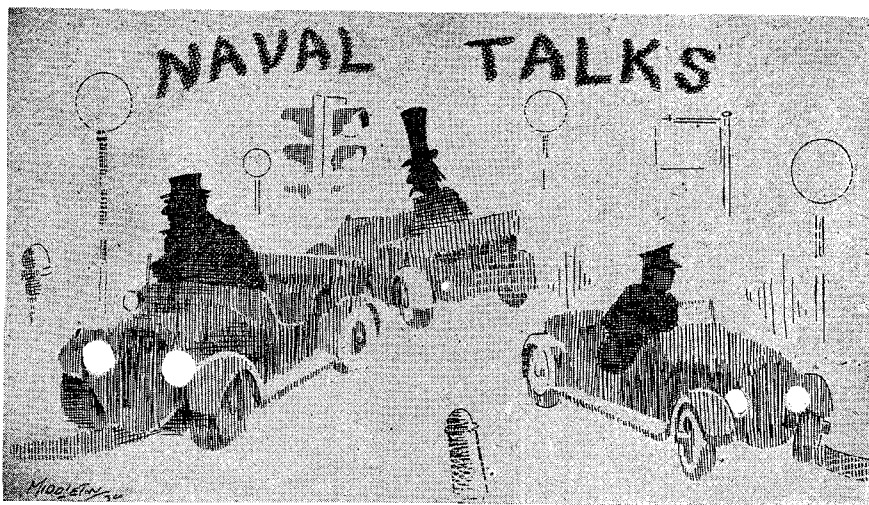


The Shadow Over Europe

—Strube in *The Daily Express* (London)

America's Naval Warning to Japan

The Davis Declaration, Approved by Roosevelt and Hull, That Abrogation of Washington Treaty Will Lead to Naval Race Fails to Bring Change in Nippon's Attitude



London Fog

We left the garage door open.—If only we can find the garage again!
—*The Birmingham (England) Gazette*

IN his first formal statement concerning the American policy on which his part in the London naval negotiations has been based, Norman H. Davis, Ambassador-at-Large and Chief of the American Naval Delegation, warned Japan on December 6 that if she abrogated the Washington Treaty she might expect a free-for-all naval building race. He intimated in an address before the Association of American Correspondents that President Roosevelt was ready to go ahead with a naval construction program which would outstrip Japan.

What made his address the more impressive was the fact that it had the approval not only of Secretary of State Cordell Hull but also of the President, and was intended to appeal to Tokyo to reconsider its plan to denounce the Washington Treaty of 1922.

Vice-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, chief Japanese technical delegate in the London conversations, took exception to the major points in the Davis speech. He insisted that the Washington Treaty did not give Japan adequate security and emphasized that the development and radius of action of air-craft and war-ships since 1922 had increased Japan's insecurity.

At the very outset of his address Mr. Davis noted that there seemed to be some confusion of thought with regard to matters at issue in the naval conversations, arising primarily from lack of clear understanding of the fundamental difference between "equality of security" and "equality of armaments."

Referring to the Washington Conference of 1922, which he described as the first successful effort ever made to reduce and limit navies, he said that the object of that Conference had been to put an end to a ruinous naval race that was impeding recovery from the World War and to establish a sound basis for peace in the Pacific and Orient.

Only by maintenance of the system of equality of security, with proportionate reductions downward of naval strength, Mr. Davis declared, could there be maintained the substantial foundation for security and peace which had thus been laid. Abandonment of the principles involved, he held, would lead to conditions of insecurity, of international suspicion, and of costly competition, with no advantage to any nation.

Mr. Davis informed his hearers also that he had gone to London with instructions from President Roosevelt to propose substantial, all-round naval reductions without altering ratios fixed by the Washington Treaty. Following these instructions the Americans, he said, had proposed to both British and Japanese reductions of from 20 to 25 per cent., but the situation brought about by Tokyo's parity demand had prevented real consideration of reduction.

The United States affirmed the inherent right of any and every Power to equality of security, Mr. Davis asserted, and he added that the essence of the Washington Treaty system was equality of security under conditions of cooperation.

Mr. Davis defined the fundamental issue in the London naval conversations as whether the equilibrium established by the Washington Treaties was to be continued or to be upset. The only alternative to continuance, he pointed out, was that of a new naval agreement based on the principle of equality in naval armaments, a principle which "if adopted and applied would not give equality of security."

Criticizing the American policy as outlined by Mr. Davis, Admiral Yamamoto said the fundamental difference between the Washington and Tokyo plans was that Japan wanted a greater reduction than was proposed by America, especially in offensive vessels, while in some categories no

reduction was needed. The Japanese naval expert was understood in the latter remark to have meant submarines, altho he did not mention them.

The greatest point of difference between Japan and America, he maintained, was that the United States wished to preserve the ratios while Japan desired to abandon them altogether. Also, he said, the Japanese plan called for the absolute elimination or most drastic reduction of offensive weapons, while America asked for a straight-through reduction, based on the London and Washington Treaties.

The Admiral denied also that the Washington Treaty gave each Power equality of security. It might have been adequate for Japan in 1922, he conceded, but the situation had radically changed in the last twelve years, chiefly because of air-force development.

He admitted that Japan felt a new responsibility for protecting Manchukuo in the event trouble should come from a near-by source such as Russia or China. Naval development itself, he argued, had made the Washington Treaty unsatisfactory to Japan. It had increased the range of ships, thereby greatly lessening sea-distances and enabling war-craft to operate a long way from home ports.

Japan did not want naval competition, he insisted, but simply asked for a new agreement for reduction or limitation that would be fair to her.

Mr. Davis's appeal for continuance of the Naval Treaties was rejected at Tokyo the day after it was made by the Foreign Office spokesman, Eiji Amau. "No government could last a day in Japan," he was quoted as having said, "which compromised with the established decision to terminate



Wide World

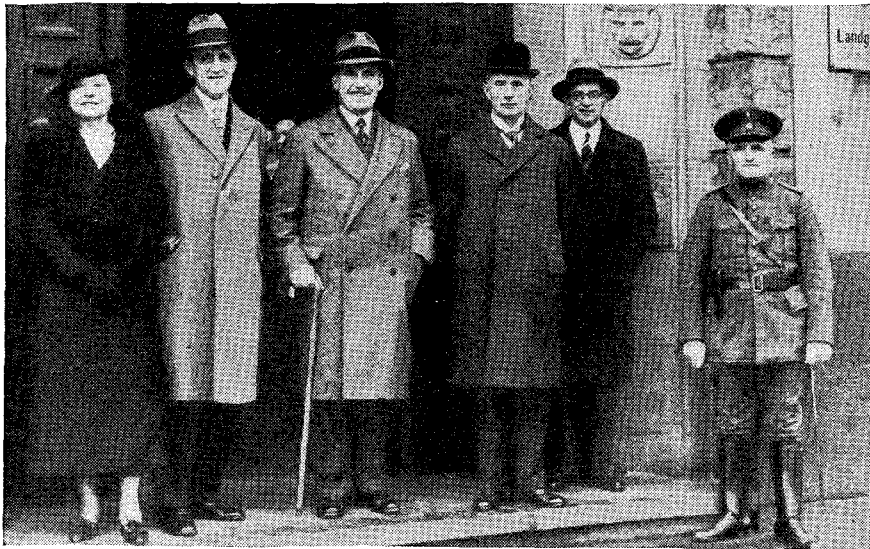
Norman H. Davis

the Washington Treaty." Japan was not seeking a naval race, he added.

Meanwhile, the abrogation proceedings went forward in the Japanese Privy Council, and Japanese propagandists accused America of desiring to expand its Navy "for subjugation of the world."

A League Army to Keep Order in the Saar

Plan for Policing of Territory During Plebiscite Period by British, Italians, and Other Non-Partizans Gives Geneva New Hope



Wide World

The committee on arrangements for the Saar Plebiscite: (Left to right) Miss Sarah Wambaugh (United States), Alan E. Rohde (Sweden), Victor Henry (Switzerland), Daniel de Jongh (Netherlands), and M. Hellstedt (Sweden)

The greatest sensation that Geneva has known since Germany quit the League in October, 1933, was caused by the proposal of Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, to the Council of the League of Nations that during the plebiscite period in the Saar Basin Territory, beginning January 13 next, order should be maintained by a League Army having neither French nor German troops. Great Britain agreed to send a military contingent for this police force provided Germany was willing.

The German Government, it was officially stated in Berlin, had no objection to the use of an international police force in the Saar and approved the British move to send troops there in connection with those of other nations. The British worked successfully to restrict the force to British, Italian, Dutch, Swedish and, possibly, Belgian troops.

Sensational Development

The new development was considered not only sensational in its effect, but also as having produced the most hopeful and buoyant atmosphere Geneva has felt in many months. No figure was given officially as to how large the total force in the Saar would be, but private estimates at Geneva stated it at between 1,000 and 2,000 men.

Not the least surprising feature of the occasion was the announcement by Capt. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, that Great Britain had reversed its position. Only a month ago, it was recalled in London dispatches, Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons there was no question of the use of British troops in the Saar.

Prevention was better than cure, Captain Eden argued in his speech, during which he once or twice betrayed excitement.

Britain thought it best, he said, not to resort to neighboring troops nor to try to arrange for others after an emergency had arisen, but to take steps immediately, with French and German consent, in order to prevent troubles arising.

Another victory credited to the League was the Franco-German "agreement of peace" over the Saar Basin Territory, provided the Saar voted at the plebiscite to return to Germany.

By the terms of this agreement, which was expected to end the controversy over the future sovereignty of the district, Germany will give France 900,000,000 francs (approximately \$59,400,000) and 11,000,000 tons of coal for France's mines and private credits in the Saar Basin. Furthermore, according to the Associated Press, Germany guarantees equal rights to voters and non-voters living in the Saar regardless of race, religion, or language.

Diplomatic sources were reported as being particularly struck by Germany's racial guaranty, since it meant that Jews would have equal rights in the Saar.

Americans Not Protected

But a disappointing fact about the Franco-German agreement, according to Geneva cables to the United Press, was that it failed to protect millions of dollars of American investments in the Saar region.

It provided means of payment for French governmental and commercial holdings in the event the Saarlanders chose reunion with Germany, but left American and other investors at the mercy of the Reich's transfer restrictions, preventing shipments of cash abroad. The United States has protested repeatedly against these restrictions by Germany.

In Foreign Fields

Croatian Claims: Since the assassination of King Alexander at Marseilles last October, emigrated Croats have renewed their appeals for a settlement of the Croatian question by which Serbia would be obliged to withdraw from Croatian national and State territory. Croats living in the United States met in the Croatian National Congress at Youngstown, Ohio, at the end of November, and adopted a resolution along the foregoing lines which they sent to the League of Nations and to all Governments in Europe and in North and South America. In a manifesto issued by the Congress they appealed to the United States Government to use its influence in helping the Croatian people to attain their aspirations and particularly to procure for them the opportunity to decide their own destiny through a plebiscite conducted under international control. The Croatian contention is that in 1918 they were treacherously led into the so-called Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes—now Yugoslavia—without having the opportunity to establish an independent Croatian State to which they were entitled through a State right of ten centuries' duration, as well as in accordance with the self-determination doctrine of President Wilson.

* * * *

Ankara, Turkey: The Grand National Assembly unanimously decided that any Turkish woman more than thirty years old henceforward was eligible for election to the Chamber of Deputies. It ruled also that all women over twenty-two years of age could vote in the national elections. Thousands of women telegraphed last week to President Mustafa Kemal Pasha, who had advocated the law permitting women to engage in politics, and expressed their gratitude to the Ghazi, who gave them political rights in addition to such social rights as emancipation from harems.

* * * *

Madrid: The latest crisis confronting the Spanish Republic, which has weathered so many storms since its proclamation on April 14, 1931, was a move last week to replace it with something like Italy's Corporative State. The project was said to have the support of the Duke of Alba, Foreign Minister under former King Alfonso, also the approval of the King himself, who is in exile in Italy. Former Minister of Finance José Calvo Sotelo heads the movement, the intent of which is stated to be the welding of Monarchists and extreme Rightists into one front. It was proposed that the Cortes should be abolished, and in its place a centralized authority set up "vested in a single individual assisted by a national council representing the major sections of Spanish life." Cooperation of labor would be sought through the introduction of the guild system and professional organizations throughout Spain.

Studying the Geology of the Moon

Carnegie Institution Scientists, Comprising "American Moon Committee," Examine Surface Features of the Earth's Satellite, Find Outer Layers Are Volcanic Ash and Pumice

THE outer layers of the moon consist of volcanic ash and pumice, possibly interspersed with other products of volcanic action familiar on earth. There is no air or water on the moon, and no life recognizable as such. The temperature on the earth's celestial companion passes through astonishing extremes of heat and cold during the lunar day and night, but a few feet below the surface the temperature probably is fairly constant, at about the freezing point of water.

These are some of the matters which have been definitely settled by the work of the "American Moon Committee," a group of scientists of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and its observatory at Mt. Wilson. A few days ago the results so far obtained were disclosed at Washington by Dr. Frederick E. Wright, geologist, and chairman of the committee. Further studies are being made, and results will be announced from time to time.

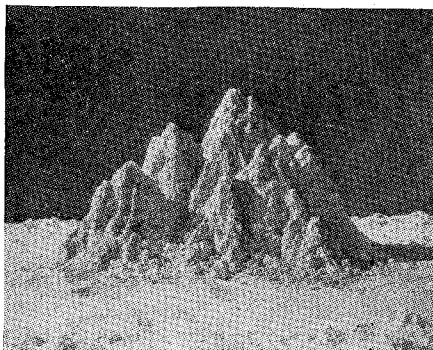
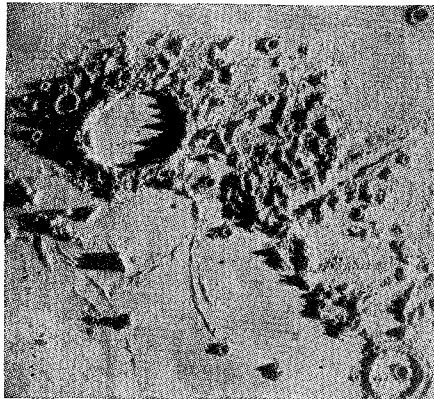
The committee has a unique task—the study of the geology of the moon. To the ordinary person, the moon appears to be an important astronomical object, looming larger than any other in the sky. But this is only because of its nearness to the earth. Astronomers hitherto have been inclined to ignore the satellite because to them it is so small, so obviously uninhabited, and otherwise so unimportant in the colossal scheme of things.

Galileo was the first astronomer to study the earth's satellite; it was one of the first objects viewed through his original telescopes. In 1609, he discovered that, instead of a slightly tarnished disk, as it appears to the eye, the moon is a round body not unlike the earth in general shape, and covered with mountains, craters which might be volcanoes, and large dark areas which he took to be seas.

Changes on the Moon

The idea that there were seas on the moon soon was disproved, but the possibility that there could be life on it received consideration until quite recently. Prof. W. H. Pickering of Harvard Observatory thought not long ago that he had detected signs of volcanic activity, and changes of shading which might have been vegetation, growing with astounding rapidity during the fourteen days of bright sunshine, dying out during the subsequent fourteen days of frigid darkness of the moon's month-long day and night.

The Moon Committee, appointed by Dr. John C. Merriam, President of the Carnegie Institution, received the task of studying the moon's surface in detail, to learn, among other things, whether such changes actually could be proved to exist, and



Photographs Courtesy of the Macmillan Company, from "Through Space and Time," by Sir James Jeans

A portion of the moon's surface (above) showing the crater of Plato and, directly south of it, two small isolated mountain-peaks. Below is an impression of what one of those mountains might look like to a lunar pedestrian. It rises directly from the plain to a height of 8,000 feet. (From "The Moon," by J. Naysmyth and J. Carpenter)

whether there was evidence of present-day volcanic action on the moon. Members of the committee include Doctor Wright, Dr. Walter S. Adams, Director of Mt. Wilson Observatory; Prof. J. P. Buwalda, geologist of California Institute of Technology; Dr. A. L. Day, geologist of the Carnegie Institution; Dr. P. S. Epstein, mathematical physicist of California Institute of Technology; Dr. F. G. Pease and Dr. Edison Pettit, astronomers of Mt. Wilson Observatory, and Dr. Henry Norris Russell, Director of Princeton Observatory: specialists not only in astronomy, but also in geology, petrology, optics, geophysics, mathematical physics, and planetary and stellar radiation.

In studying the surface of the moon, the geologist is confronted by conditions with which he is unfamiliar on earth. For example, the lunar surface is sculptured by crustal movements and other "catastrophic" agents, but none of its markings are due to the action of running water, erosion in the ordinary sense, wind action, or weathering. The pull of gravity is only one-sixth that on earth. There is no water, no ice, no protective blanket of atmosphere to soften the

impact of the sun's rays, and prevent the escape of heat from the moon's surface.

The temperature ranges are extreme. Measured with a delicate thermocouple attached to the 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson, the surface temperature of the moon was found to vary from 120° centigrade (248° Fahrenheit) in midday, to 100° below zero Centigrade (148° below zero Fahrenheit) soon after the beginning of the lunar night. Sometimes the change was noted to occur, from the highest temperature to the lowest, in less than an hour.

Compared with mountains and craters of the earth, those on the moon are unbelievably enormous. The heights of some mountains reach 25,000 feet, while at least one crater is known to be 24,000 feet deep. These extremes probably are made possible by the low gravity of the moon, and the lack of air-resistance.

Materials thrown out from lunar craters would travel fifty to one hundred times farther than on earth. Particles with a velocity of a mile a second, approximately the muzzle-velocity of the "Big Bertha" gun which shelled Paris during the War, would travel about seventy-five miles, at most, on earth; on the moon they would go as far as 1,950 miles.

This helps to account for the magnitude and depth of lunar craters. Material ejected from them was thrown about the countryside, leaving the crater scooped out clean. Earth volcanoes continually fill themselves up. The greater part of the material falls back into the crater or lands nearby.

For the study of the materials of the surface of the moon, scientists must call upon light-rays and the phenomena connected with reflection, refraction, absorption, and polarization. Careful measurements of the amount and nature of the sunlight reflected from the various parts of the moon show that the surface material is soft and spongy, and a very good heat insulator.

Light-Penetration Slight

There are no dark, opaque, or massive rocks such as granite or limestone on the surface of the moon, Doctor Wright reported. If there were, the light would be reflected differently, and probably the range of daily temperature change would be smaller. What the measurements of light show is that the surface is made up largely of light colored, translucent materials, into which the light can penetrate a little, and be reflected.

In casting about for earthly materials that behave in just this way, the scientists found that only dry volcanic ash and pumice, high in silica, fit the requirements exactly.

The Silicosis Menace

Mounting costs of silicosis, a lung disease brought on by the inhalation of dust, threatens the ruin of many American industries through liability for damages arising from this occupational disease, in the opinion of F. Robertson Jones, of New York, General Manager of the Association of Casualty and Surety Executives.

In a symposium on occupational diseases last week before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York, Mr. Jones pointed out that this disease, which is accompanied by growth of fibrous material in the lungs, appears to be practically incurable once it has progressed beyond a certain stage. The critical point is often reached without the knowledge of the victim. The malady comes on so gradually that no symptoms are observed until it is too late.

The problem is therefore primarily one of prevention, mainly by machine and factory construction designed to eliminate dust. To a certain degree engineers have met the problem in some industries, but in many others, particularly the smaller industries, little or nothing has been done, and thousands of workers are still being exposed to silicosis without adequate protection.

Another speaker, Dr. Albert S. Gray, of the Bureau of Occupational Diseases of the Connecticut State Department of Health, said that more than 900 different occupations in the United States are potentially hazardous to health, that tuberculosis rates are higher among industrial workers than in the average of the population, and that pneumonia rates are twice as high.

Wiley Post Tries for Altitude Mark

Drives Plane to Probable New Record Within a Few Days of Thirty-First Anniversary of the First Flight at Kitty Hawk

In a furious battle against major difficulties, which necessitated driving his plane, the famous *Winnie Mae of Oklahoma*, with one hand, Wiley Post last week made an altitude flight which may prove to have set a record. The barograph he carried aloft is now being calibrated in Washington.

The flight began at Phillips Airport, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and ended at Hatbox Field, the Army post at Muskogee, 110 miles away. The feat was complicated by the failure of the oxygen valve which fed Post's special "stratosphere suit."

Demonstration of the efficacy of this suit was one of the features of the flight. The 'round-the-world flyer had been working for some time to perfect it. Shortly after he closed the helmet of the suit at about 20,000 feet and turned on the oxygen he observed that the valve was feeding too fast. Fearful lest the suit explode from the pressure, he was forced to work the valve by hand, leaving only one hand for the intricate task of driving the ship. After the flight he announced that the valve would be repaired at once, in preparation for another altitude flight in a few days.

Due to more pressing demands for his attention, Post was unable to watch his altimeter, and did not know upon landing how high he had been. He later calculated that he had reached an altitude of at least 48,000 feet. If this is correct, he has piloted the *Winnie Mae* higher than any other air-plane has ever gone. The previous altitude record

was 47,352.2 feet, held by Lieut. Renato Donati of Italy.

Post's flight was made almost on the thirty-first anniversary of the first flight ever achieved by a power-driven man-carrying heavier-than-air machine. Celebrating the



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Wiley Post in his "stratosphere suit"

tremendous progress of aviation in the three decades since Orville Wright and the late Wilbur Wright achieved their initial success at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, the anniversary will be observed all over the country at 10:30 A.M. next Monday, December 17.

Managers of 1,400 air-ports in the country are cooperating with Eugene L. Vidal and Elliott Roosevelt, Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the National Aviation Day Committee. All available aircraft at these air-ports will take the air at the hour of celebration, circle over their communities, and return to the air-ports for ceremonies. Army, Navy, and Bureau of Air Commerce planes will participate.

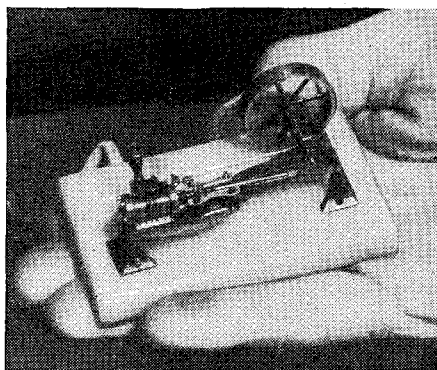
Coincidental with these developments is the announcement, made last week, that four new giants of the air, exceeding in range and load the famous *S-42 Brazilian Clipper*, have been ordered by Pan-American Airways. These will increase the airline's fleet of these huge water-going craft to ten, and the system's planes to 125.

Artificial Chlorophyll

Within a year scientists expect to be able artificially to create chlorophyll, the substance used by plants for transforming solar into chemical energy. Dr. Paul Rothenmund, research fellow of the Kettering Foundation of Antioch College, recently reported to the Academy of Sciences that synthetic production of this substance, the basis of plant life, appears to be only a matter of months.

News Snap-Shots From the Field of Science

Tiny Engine: Sound transmitted along a beam of visible light; a device for counting and recording falling drops of water electrically, and hundreds of other novelties, as well as important new developments



Wide World

in industrial applications of power, were shown last week in New York at the eleventh National Exhibition of Power and Mechanical Engineering. One novelty that attracted much attention was the tiny

reciprocating steam-engine, shown in the photograph. It is capable of operating perfectly at high speed, tho it is only two and a half inches long and one inch high.

* * * *

Undulant Fever Serum: Drs. W. D. Wherry, A. E. O'Neil, and Lee Foshay, of the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine and the Cincinnati General Hospital, recently reported to the American Society of Tropical Medicine that they had restored twenty undulant fever patients to health with the use of a new serum.

* * * *

Dental Centennial: The hundredth anniversary of the founding of the first dental society in the world, in New York in 1834, was celebrated last week by the First and Second District Dental Societies of Greater New York. The meeting also commemorated the 200th anniversary of the first known practise of dentistry as a profession in this country. The original dentists were Drs. James Reading and James Mills, who began their practise in New York in 1734.

Wall Street's Youth Calls for New Deal

Twelve Young Men Who Believe Their Path to Opportunity Is Being Blocked Warn Their Elders That Unless Business Offers More Chance to Advance, Radicalism Will Grow

TWELVE young men of Wall Street, the street once looked upon as the golden gate to fortune, have found that the path to opportunity is fast becoming blocked, except to those of wealth and social position. Regretfully they declared in a report to the elders of the New York financial district that "unless American business leadership, or any other leadership, takes into consideration the undercurrent of resentment against unequal opportunity, there will be an increasing expression of radical discontent among American youth."

Copies of the report were widely distributed, and attracted the immediate attention of bankers, business men, college presidents, government officials, and of the Mistress of the White House. With scarcely an exception, those who read the report were favorably impressed with the moderateness of its appeal. It is described as reflecting youthful opinion in the financial district, gained after a study of several months by a committee of twelve, headed by Jesse Gordon, of the Young Men's Council of the Wall Street Y.M.C.A.

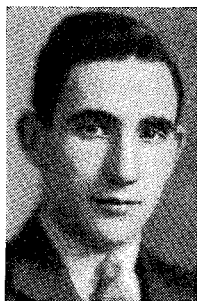
Against Regimentation

These apostles of a new deal for youth are not radical themselves. They believe in the Constitution, and rely on it so strongly as to maintain that it is beyond successful assault. They are "unalterably opposed to any form of regimentation of individual liberties." They welcome "the new affirmation of the solid virtues of life," and "the return to the respect for tested experience."

As a study of what youth is thinking it may well become a significant chapter in the record of to-day's younger generation. More may be heard of it over the radio.

All interviewed by the committee replied that they had faith in the American form of government, and 98 per cent. were optimistic over the prospects of youth in helping reconstruction of the nation during the coming decade. "We have no illusions about the miracles of Fascism, Socialism, or Communism," wrote the committee. "The futility of such systems of government lies in their restraint upon individual liberty and human aspirations. Their isms are all an expression of a despairing people. We, for one group, will never for a second open the defenses of our democratic system of government to such alien theories. Ours is the course of orderly representative government, and we will defend it."

Concerning the present lack of



Blank & Stoller

Jesse Gordon (left), and Allen L. Lindley

opportunity for business leadership, the report said: "We hope that promotions will more often be judged by the yardstick of character and ability, rather than by some other standard of measurement. New frontiers must be won where man may enjoy his right to work and live.

"To-day the demagog wears the statesman's dress, and, what is more, in a distressed world like this, oftentimes passes as one. Our birthright is embodied in the American Constitution. We hope that the next decade will bring a greater equality of opportunity. We believe that democratic government will once again reassert itself as a living embodiment and expression of free men. Youth offers its cooperation."

The report was read at a luncheon of the Young Men's Council of the Wall Street Y.M.C.A. and of the Wall Street Y.M.C.A.'s Board of Managers, which includes many of

the best-known men of The Street. In a subsequent letter to Mr. Gordon, Allen L. Lindley, Vice-President of the New York Stock Exchange, wrote: "I admire the fine effort you have made, and want to compliment you on its contents." Agreeing that a further study should be made of the question brought up, Mr. Lindley added, "only through the youth of this country can the country succeed."

Letters of similar character were written by many others. Maj.-Gen. James C. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, wrote that "it is reassuring to find a group of young men reasserting their belief in the governmental and social ideals that have made our nation great. Nothing can be more important for the future than the attitude with which youth approaches the responsibilities of life."

Report Wins Praise

"You strike the right note," wrote Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida. "I join in your Council ideals and hopes. It evidences the good work you are doing."

John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for President in 1928, found the report "wholly admirable both in temper and substance," and said, "it is heartening to feel that the youth of the country has its feet on such firm ground."

An appreciative, and more critical, comment came from A. Wellington Taylor, Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration at New York University, who wrote that he felt the present unrest was no more entirely due to the depression than the American Revolution was due to the Boston Tea Party. "Something," he wrote, "touched off a long developing urge for a change, and the present evidence of either lack of foresight, or refusal to recognize conditions as they are on the part of business men, has given occasion for what seems to many people a radical and socialistic trend.

"In the final analysis, society is made up of a great many individuals, and not of a privileged few, and I suspect that from now on more consideration will be given to the general public welfare than has been true in certain periods of the past."

Newton D. Baker, Chairman of the National Citizens Committee of the 1934 Mobilization for Human Needs, wrote that "the seriousness and sanity of the report" gave him "deep satisfaction."



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And He's No Houdini

—Orr in the Chicago Tribune

Dr. Ivan Lee Holt Elected Head of Federal Council

Dr. Ivan Lee Holt, one of the outstanding ministers of the South, has been elected President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. He succeeded Dr. Albert W. Beaven, President of the Rochester-Colgate Seminary, and will hold office two years.



Dr. Ivan Lee Holt

An Arkansan by birth, and still in his early forties, Doctor Holt has been for the last sixteen years minister of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in St. Louis, which is commonly known as "the Cathedral Church of Southern Methodism." After graduation from Vanderbilt University, in 1904, he won his doctor's degree at the University of Chicago, in 1909, and has received honorary degrees of Doctor of Divinity from Drake University, and of Doctor of Laws from Southern College. He has served on the faculty of Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, and for two terms was President of the Metropolitan Church Federation in St. Louis. Before entering the ministry, he made extensive studies of ancient literatures and languages, and declined a professorship in Egyptology in a large Eastern university.

Doctor Holt's leadership covers his denomination as a whole. He took a prominent part in editing the new Methodist Hymnal, has been one of the foremost members of the General Conference of the Church, a member of its General Board of Education, and a member of the Board of Trustees of Southern Methodist University. In 1932, he served as exchange pastor to the Egremont Presbyterian Church in England, and, in 1931, was a delegate to the great convention in London which united British Methodism.

Liberal in View of Faith

St. John's Church, with which Doctor Holt will continue to be connected, is widely known because of its remarkable contacts with the whole life of the city—social, civic, educational, and philanthropic. A liberal, Doctor Holt frequently has had rabbis in his pulpit as guest pastors, and often has preached in synagogues. Three years ago, he was celebrant at a church-unity communion service at Christ Church Cathedral, in which ministers of leading Protestant faiths participated.

In a short time, Doctor Holt will leave for a trip to the Orient, during which he will serve as the official delegate of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to the Centennial Anniversary of Australian Methodism. He also will take special messages to the Christian forces in Japan and China, and will be guest pastor of the Community Church in Shanghai.

Federal Council Urges Social Welfare Reforms

Indorses Work for Temperance and Liquor Control by the Denominations, and Reaffirms Stand Against War and Child Labor

War, militarism in education, child labor, unemployment, prohibition, crime—these were among the matters discussed at the biennial convention in Dayton, Ohio, of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Three hundred delegates represented twenty-five leading Protestant denominations for which the Council speaks on important subjects concerning their common welfare and their common outlook. In that respect the Council represents Protestantism's leading cooperative agency.

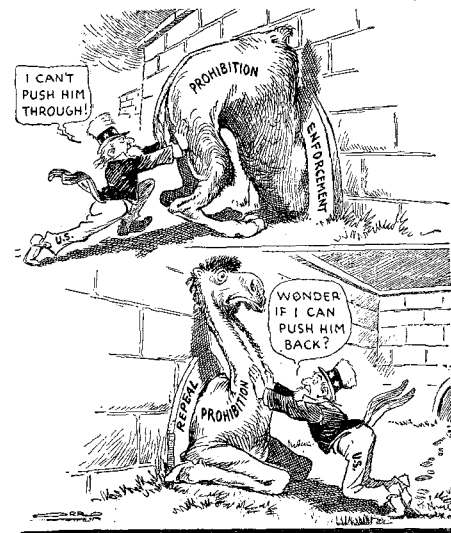
In his address as retiring president, Dr. Albert W. Beaven made a strong plea for more unity among the churches and recommended that the Council select a "Federal Christian planning-board" which would levy upon the best brains in all the churches to work out the strategy and offer the results equally to each denomination. In the common war on evil in its multiple guises, Doctor Beaven advocated inoculating ministers "with the consciousness that each one of them is not only the pastor of a parish, or the servant of a denomination, but the minister of the whole Church of Christ, until they will scorn to be competitors of each other and will build that larger fraternity in a common cause for which our Master prayed."

Abolition of Unemployment

The Council reaffirmed its stand against child labor and urged "speedy" ratification of the Federal child-labor amendment. Another resolution expressed the Council's "unalterable purpose to work and pray not merely for adequate unemployment relief, but for the abolition of unemployment so that all who are able to work shall be given opportunity for self-respecting employment in the production and distribution of useful goods."

Pending action by Congress to grant exemption to conscientious objectors to military drill, the governing bodies of the institutions in question and State Legislatures were asked to place military training on a voluntary basis.

Controversy over the question whether to abandon for the present a fight to reenact prohibition was averted by the adoption of recommendations suggested by a committee which studied the crusade for temperance during the first year of repeal. These resolutions were: 1. That the Council indorse work for temperance and liquor control by the denominations, especially by the cooperative International Council of Religious Education; 2. That in reorganization of denominational temperance agencies for coordination special attention be given to educational agencies; 3. That a restudy of methods in the fields of political action be made to determine what ones are desirable; 4. That the social service com-



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.: Copyright by The Chicago Tribune

Stuck?

The Camel and the Needle's Eye
—Orr in the Chicago Tribune, 1931

mittee continue its study of the temperance problem to find facts of value to the movement. Bishop James Cannon, Jr., once a big power in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, stood ready to lead a protest against any thought of advocating even a temporary retreat from the goal of prohibition.

A report to the Council declared that chaplaincies of the Army and Navy, in which pastors bear military rank, "put the Church under tribute to the military and naval establishments."

Agreement among the three great branches of the Christian Church, Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Greek Orthodox, concerning fixed dates for Easter and other feasts and related fundamental calendar reform was announced. "For the first time in modern history," said the report, "all the churches of the world have actually been consulted on a specific question and replies are now in hand which seem likely to lead the League of Nations to proceed with its plan." One of the results will be that "instead of having Christians celebrating Easter, Christmas, and other festivals on different dates, the whole Christian world will at least be one in this particular." While the Roman Catholic Church has not yet officially spoken on the reform, it was represented as looking at the change without disfavor.

Jewish Aid for Y.M.C.A.

A Jew captained one of the teams campaigning in Cincinnati for 5,000 new members for the Y.M.C.A. Jews signed up for membership—but not for their own benefit.

"Sign me up," they said, "for a membership that shall go to some Christian boy."

Creating an Untidy, But American, *Hamlet*

Jeeter Lester, of "Tobacco Road," and the Three Actors Who Have Played Him, Contribute to the Making of an Authentic, Pungent Character



Vandamm Studio

James Bell

THERE used to be a fond and disturbingly tear-strewn legend in this country that mothers of boys would gaze down upon the cradles of their sons and dream gauzily of the day when they, the boys, would become President. Few of them, of course, ever did, but enough of the tots, grown to manhood, accomplished the feat to keep the legend green and tremulous.

That gentle dream appears now to have been crushed and, it is said, the cradles of infant boys from Eastport, Maine, to San Clemente in California are hovered over by ambitious mothers hopeful that, in each case, the child will grow up to play the rôle of *Jeeter Lester* in "Tobacco Road."

What gives this dilatory introduction meaning is that James Bell, one of the theater's best younger players, has succeeded James Barton in *The Rôle*, the same endlessly fascinating rôle which Barton assumed when the creator of it, Henry Hull, answered the call of Hollywood with what may be described as uncommon alacrity. Mr. Barton, too, has heard the alluring cash-clink of the Gold Coast and, naturally, if Mr. Bell is summoned to the films there will be no choice for it but to look upon the sun-cooked, dusty old to-

bacco road as the authentic road to Hollywood, no matter what the tourist maps say.

Mr. Bell, then, is the third *Jeeter*, the third courageous actor to take a disorderly wig, random false whiskers flecked unhandsofely with tobacco stain, a dab of dun grease-paint and a handful of good flower-pot earth to transform himself into the unwashed, shiftless, profane, incredibly unmoral and monstrously worthless old Georgia farmer. It is genuinely reasonable to believe that more persons know the name of *Jeeter Lester* than are aware of



White Studio

Henry Hull

the full name of the Vice-President of the United States. And while ignorance of the latter matter is not shameful, being a common national fault, it still remains that, because of the work of three actors in resolute succession, old *Jeeter* is a more live and vivid name in the national consciousness than that of the fishing sage of Uvalde, Texas.

The matter of Mr. Bell's impersonation of the rickety old field-bird is to be approached with mixed emotions. There are many who, in spite of critical clamor, were slow to appreciate the full art of Mr. Hull's portrait, and many were swift to savor



Vandamm Studio

James Barton

the supervaudeville characterization made by Mr. Barton. Mr. Bell's reception falls somewhere between ready cheers and grudging doubts.

This is not as unfortunate as it sounds. Mr. Bell probably is the nearest approach to the real *Jeeter*. He is less theatrical, however, and therefore to the undiscerning his shrewd but simple performance will seem less brilliant. Mr. Hull was, in the part, a Southern gentleman saying, in effect: "I grew up knowing people such as these and I loved them. Worthless, untidy, dishonest and appallingly vulgar, they yet were the salt of the earth and we gave them affection as one gives it to a wicked and not quite bright child." Mr. Barton, uncluttered with any Dixie mooning, was more earthy, and came startlingly close to realization of *Jeeter*. He was less the doting actor and more the distressing person. Mr. Bell is practically the person himself. His make-up for the rôle is a good ten years older than the others dared, and his knees creak with rheumatic stiffness. And more pointed than the sun-dancing indulged in by the Messrs. Hull and Barton is his gentleness.

This gentle *Jeeter*, softer and more
(Continued on page 39)

The Ten Best Plays

(The plays in this list are the choice of this department, and are not necessarily the consensus. As more plays are produced, the list will be revised. The order of listing is alphabetical, and has no relation to merit.)

"Anything Goes!" a brisk, impious musical comedy rout with Ethel Merman, William Gaxton, and Victor Moore as crooners and clowns. At the Alvin Theater.

"Life Begins At 8:40," another large and scuffling musical circus boasting such matters as opulent scenery, acres of girls, and Bert Lahr. At the Winter Garden.

"Merrily We Roll Along," a play in reverse, proving that boyhood ideals in 1916 and manhood's riches in 1934 are

two pathetically different things. At the Music Box Theater.

"Page Miss Glory," a knock-about, crazed farce which debunks the flightier phases of beauty-contests. At the Mansfield Theater.

"Personal Appearance," an outrageous and uproarious arraignment of film stars who make personal-appearance tours. At Henry Miller's Theater.

"Small Miracle," biting melodrama, the action of which takes place in the lounge of a theater during one evening. At the 48th Street Theater.

"The Children's Hour," affecting, sturdily honest play about a demoniac

child who destroys two schoolmistresses with appalling falsehoods. At Maxine Elliott's Theater.

"The Distaff Side," John Van Druten's adroit and delicious proof that a play requires no plot if it is well-written and acted—which this is. At the Booth Theater.

"The Farmer Takes A Wife," a completely satisfying folk-play, rich in the details of life on the Erie Canal in the 'fifties. At the 46th Street Theater.

"The Great Waltz," a costly operetta, studded with eloquent settings and Strauss music, all as bland as country cream, but not half as fattening. At the Center Theater.
W. B.

Surrealism, New School of Native Art

With the Swing in America From French Impressionism, the Painter's Brush Limns Sharper Imagery as He Adjusts His Spirit and Ideals to a Brisker Tempo

By BLENDON REED CAMPBELL

SOMETHING seems to have happened to American art—and artists. Just as the New Deal has reached out and deeply affected our daily lives, so it appears to have reached out and deeply affected art and the artists.

Where this revitalizing trend will take the American artist is difficult to say, but it is certainly pointing to a distinctive American school. Eventually such a school will take on the form and semblance of life in the New World as it actually is, not as the artist dreams it to be. Undoubtedly it will be difficult to break away completely from the European tradition, for the Old World viewpoint is deeply embedded in the American artist—especially in older artists.

It is not easy to give a name to this revolt in the arts. Surrealism has been suggested, and it is not a bad description. By that it is meant that the artist sees his subject clearly, paints it sharply, whether he be working on a portrait, landscape, or still-life.

Clear, Sharp Imagery

The sentimental, neo-esthetic treatment, the soft, mushy outline, rather than clear-cut limning, appears to be dying out. Many paintings which otherwise would be much more interesting and impressive are spoiled by this soft treatment. The more one looks at them, the hazier they seem. Nowadays the artist in the United States is going in for clear, sharp imagery.

The French impressionist school, which so many Americans followed for so long a time, actually was started by Claude Monet as a sheer accident. Even when he started painting, Monet's sight was not perfect. His broken colors are readily explainable—Monet saw that way. To him landscapes were hazy and blurry—it was only natural that he should paint with misty back-

grounds. Thus impressionism—only an accident.

There are many really fine technicians working in the United States these days. Some of the brush-work is really outstanding, but there is no sacrifice of spirit to technique—far from it. Perhaps it is this very spirit which gives such a distinctive flair to the American art of to-day. The hurried pace, the brisk tempo of post-War life on this Hemisphere, has breathed a new atmosphere into many American artists—young and old.

There are so many vital things just waiting to be painted in America that no one has to leave even his home-town to find plenty of material for his brush. Certainly no one need go to Europe either for training, or subjects to paint.

The American people are beginning to realize that, too. It was not so very long ago that wealthy patrons of the arts were not at all interested in American work—at least in anything modern. Only the Old Masters appealed to the rich. That was not much encouragement to the native artist.

The Old Masters have no need of bread and butter, but the young artists of to-day do. There seemed to have been some sort of complex among the wealthy which made them feel that only the work of well-known artists was worth while for hanging in their libraries.

Now, however, when one goes into the homes of those who can afford to buy really good paintings, he finds the purchaser has been concentrating on modern American work. Perhaps the depression helped in that respect—many felt they could not afford to pay such outrageous prices for the often-inferior product of outmoded foreign schools.

Thirty years ago, collectors wanted the foreigner's work, or felt they "just weren't anybody." Now many of these foreign pictures can not be sold, are a drug on the market. Some unscrupulous dealers are getting rid of these old paintings by palming them off on the rich.



Soichi Sunami photograph

The European Scene: *Paris Merry-Go-Round*, by Blendon Reed Campbell

This changed spirit on the part of the wealthy collector is very encouraging to the American artist—and his painting is better just because of this psychological factor.

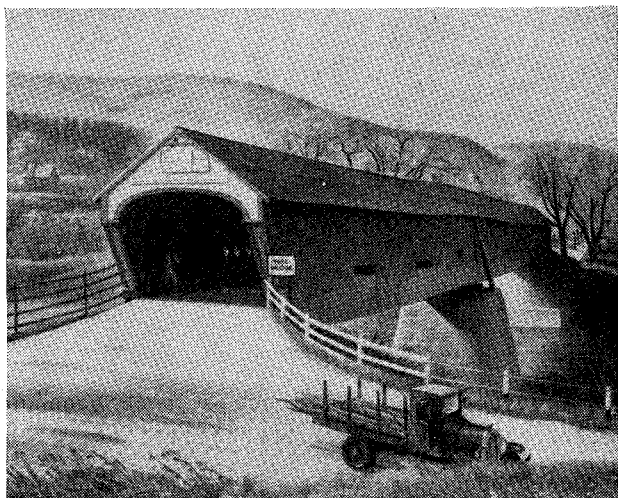
A few years ago everything was landscape-painting. The old academicians did so many landscapes for the sake of the prize-money. Most of the honors at the great exhibitions went to landscape-paintings. For that reason most artists painted landscapes. Now there are more figures, for the trend is in that direction.

There is quite a revival in mural work, too. America seems to offer a great deal in magnificent subjects for the muralist. Mills and factories, shipping, massive bridges, sky-scrapers, and aviation, to mention a few, are the subjects in which the sharp-eyed muralist can see so much strength.

Spirit of Surrealism

The problem-picture—the one that has to be explained—seems to have a vogue nowadays. Here is a field for the propagandist, where he has a new idea to get across. Some artists paint so one grasps the entire picture at one all-encompassing glance; others so something new can be read into the painting at each new look.

The most surprising thing in this swing-about from French modernism is that its very change has produced much finer work than has been done for a long while. In turning to the American perspective for his material, most artists have picked up an added ruggedness which had been sacrificed to impressionism. There is quite a variation in treatment, many deviations from established technique, yet, through all this fine, new work runs a spirit of surrealism which is aiding in building up a true native American art on canvas and wall.

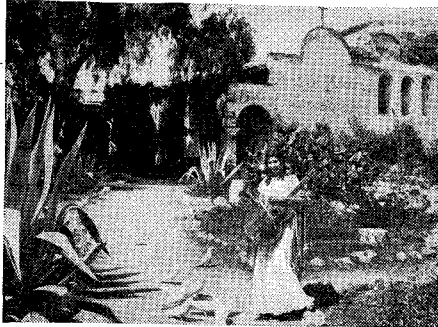


Palmer Shannon photograph

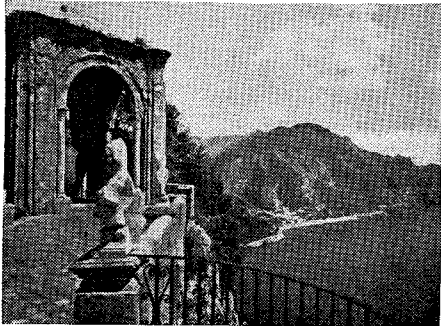
The American Scene: *Covered Bridge, Windsor, Vermont*, by Blendon Reed Campbell

Promise of the Future Obscures Memory of the Past

Yesterday



Keystone
San Juan Capistrano Mission



Courtesy of Italian Information Office
Ruins on the Italian Riviera



© Sovfoto
Outside a Moscow church



Courtesy of German Tourist Information Office
Ski-runners at Oberammergau



Keystone
Old Georgia slave-quarters

Winter Is the Season for the Tourist Who Wants to See What Is Happening

Ship-news reporters no longer ask the visitor to America what he thinks of New York's sky-line. "What is your opinion of the New Deal?" is the more likely question.

Surveys indicate that travel abroad and in America will be greater than it has been during any winter season for five years, but most of the travelers are setting out with a changed point of view. They want to know what is happening in the lands which they visit. That is why many have chosen this time of year. In addition to the economic incentive of reduced steamship rates effective until April 30, there is the knowledge that countries and peoples are more readily recognizable in their true lights in the off-seasons. Holiday lures and summer manners are side-tracked while nations go about their business.

The usual diversions continue, but even those who go primarily to engage in winter sports in the Alps, or to escape winter in the Mediterranean, find themselves confronted with social and political manifestations which they can not ignore. They know that when they return they will be asked more about what they learned than about what they did.

The glory that was Greece, and the grandeur that was Rome, retain only a passing interest compared with evidences of building for the future.

Altho the most obvious commentary on Mussolini's régime is that trains now run on time in Italy, passengers are increasingly aware of the deeper implications of Fascism. As a tourist pastime, feeding the pigeons at St. Mark's gives way to questioning the man in the street.

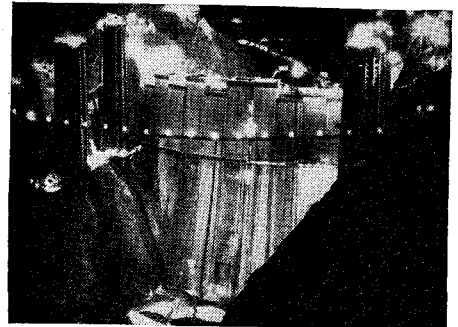
Increasing interest in Russian travel is the most striking indication of this new trend. That country in the past has not been particularly inviting to the casual traveler. To-day there are so many conflicting reports that, to learn the truth, a personal visit becomes almost necessary.

Returning from Germany, one says, "I saw Hitler," rather than, "I saw Heidelberg." Curiosity is divided between plans for the 1936 Olympiad and arrangements for the Saar Plebiscite.

Within the United States, man's work at Boulder Dam rivals Nature's wonders at the Grand Canyon for attention, the mellow charm of the Old South shares with economic projects for the New South, class controversy vies with climate in California. In recent months, the visitor heard more about the "goldfish-bowl" Upton Sinclair proposed to set up in Sacramento than about the glass-bottom boats which reveal Catalina Island's undersea marvels. A stop at New Orleans means a glimpse of Huey Long as well as the Vieux Carré.

These signs of a shifting world do not detract from static scenery. They give an added impetus to travel.

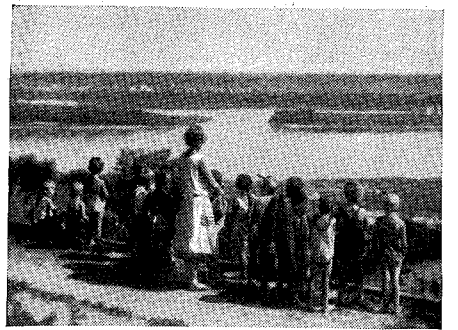
To-morrow



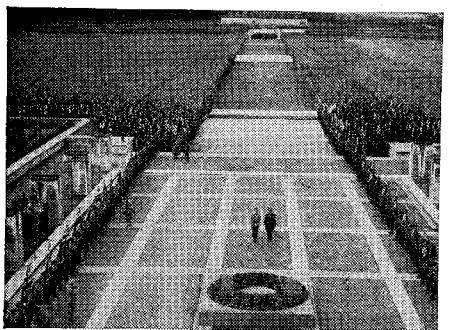
Wide World
Boulder Dam at night



© Keystone
Mussolini's boy soldiers



© Sovfoto
Soviet children on the Volga



© Keystone
A Nazi mass demonstration



© International
The model town at Norris, Tennessee



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Germany Sets the Stage for Olympic Winter Sports

Rehearsals at Garmisch-Partenkirchen Stimulate Skiing, Skating and Sledding Throughout Europe While Lake Placid Tryouts Lead American Activity

NORSE MEN used to believe that Ulf, the god of winter, floated over hill and dale on twin ships attached to his feet. The curved toes of the skis which he was always pictured as wearing gave rise to the legend.

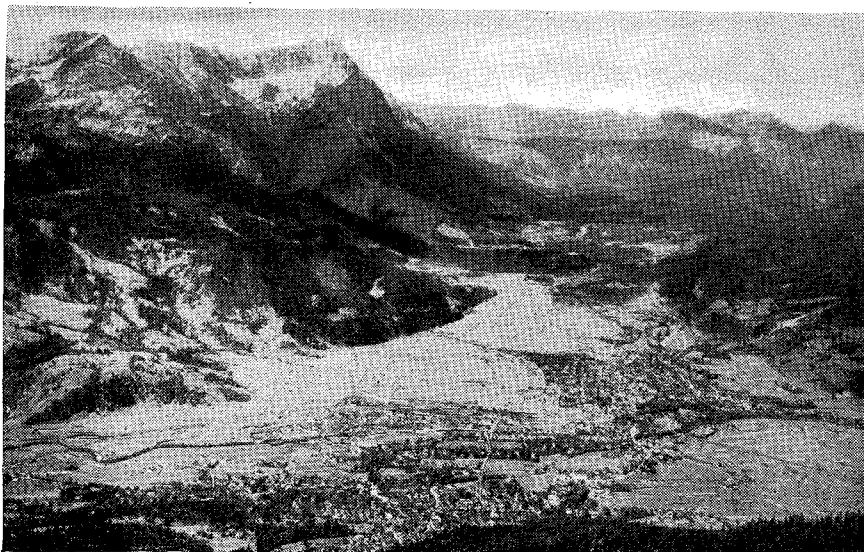
Not until 1860, in the Telemak district of Norway, did ski-running and ski-jumping become recognized as sport. Before long contests were being held all over Scandinavia and from there they spread to the rest of Europe and to America. Now, with skis popular wherever there is abundant snow-fall, the world will see demonstrations of the highest development of their use at the Olympic Winter Games to be held in Germany in February, 1936.

The valley towns of Garmisch and Partenkirchen, situated 8,500 feet above sea-level near where the Loisach meets the Isar, fifty miles southwest of Munich, have been chosen as the center of the preliminaries to the general Olympiad in Berlin. Beneath the towering Zugspitze, Germany's highest mountain, the natives have been cutting great blocks of ice for the skating-rink, banking the bob-sled run, and erecting a new ski-jump. A year ahead of time, the stage is virtually set and rehearsals are being held.

The bob run at Riessersee has been successfully tested. It was constructed by S. M. Zentzytzki, the engineer who built America's first artificial bob run at Lake Placid for the 1932 Olympic Winter Games, and has the same exciting sharp turns and high banks. Americans who participate in the tryouts scheduled for Lake Placid on February 10, 11 and 12 next will know what to expect in Germany.

At the egress of the Partnach Gorge near Garmisch-Partenkirchen the new ski-jump which will permit leaps of 300 feet has been built. The movable platform is as large as a house and under it there are rooms for equipment and the preparing and waxing of skis. The jumper who starts right at the top will reach the necessary speed of seventy-five feet a second—or fifty miles an hour—when he reaches the take-off. The adjacent old incline has been improved to make jumps of 200 feet possible. It will be used in the Olympic Games for the combined race and jump event, with the new one for experts. German and European championships are being settled there this winter.

The ice-rink, with an area of 26,000



Courtesy of German Tourist Information Office

Garmisch-Partenkirchen, twin towns in the Bavarian Alps, where sportsmen will gather

square feet at the foot of the mountain, will allow 100,000 spectators a good view of the events. The layout is rivaled only by the Homenkollen skiing-stadium near Oslo, Norway.

The prospect of the Winter Olympics in the Bavarian Alps has stimulated winter sports throughout Germany and this year will see the most extensive competition the country has ever known.

Almost any place in Switzerland, of course, is hospitable to the winter-sport

enthusiast. In Austria, all the resorts are on or near the main railway-line from Paris to Vienna, traversed by the crack Arlberg-Orient Express. Russia, the Italian Tyrol, Scandinavia, the Himalayas in India, have their share.

The American primarily interested in winter sports need not leave his own Continent. Besides Lake Placid, where the program begins with the flag-raising on December 22 and continues with daily events as long as the snow lasts,

other spots in the Adirondacks, in the White Mountains, the Green Mountains, the Rockies, even in the Sierras of California, are adequately equipped. Brattleboro, Vermont, and Red Wing, Minnesota, are two of the oldest winter-sport centers in the United States. The activity reaches its height in Canada, beginning in Montreal and Quebec and extending westward. In the Banff neighborhood, guides have been cutting new trails, constructing new cabins and building roads from the highways and railways to the better skiing-grounds.

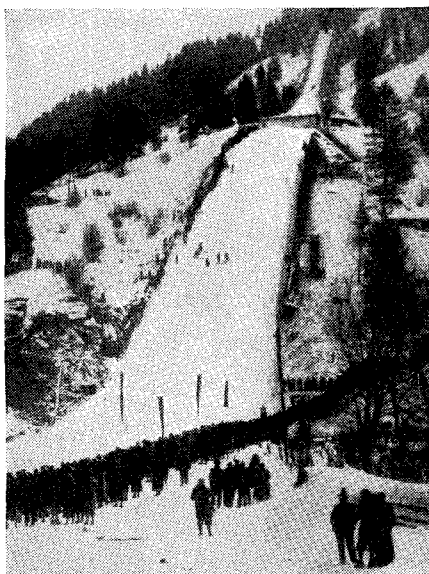
Europe Reduces Rates and Prepares Entertainment

Europe is making elaborate preparations to attract and entertain visitors by price-reductions, and events of interest, according to a survey made by the American Express Company.

Throughout the Continent, railroad

rates have been drastically reduced, with many newly announced intercountry combination-rate excursions. Prominent among recent cooperative moves is the Swiss Hotel Keepers' Association's stabilization of the Swiss franc at a rate of exchange to meet the pound sterling in an inducement to attract British tourists, supplementing the low transportation rate. In Italy, a 50 per cent. reduction became effective on November 15 on sixty-day tickets within the country, containing privileges of return by different routes, including steamship.

The survey estimates that for November there were more than 107,000 expatriated Americans living abroad, which is a gain of approximately 2,000 above last year. The estimate that \$105,000,000 was spent abroad for the first six months of this year by American tourists is, according to late figures, approximately \$80,000,000 more than was spent in the United States by foreign tourists. The European-cruise season promises to be the best in many years. Fourteen liners are scheduled for the Mediterranean from English ports for December. The coming holiday short-season cruise-business is hitting a new



Courtesy of German Tourist Information Office

The 1936 Olympic ski-run



Courtesy of Norwegian Government Railways

A Norse ski-jumper skims the tree tops

high mark in both numbers and variety of ports.

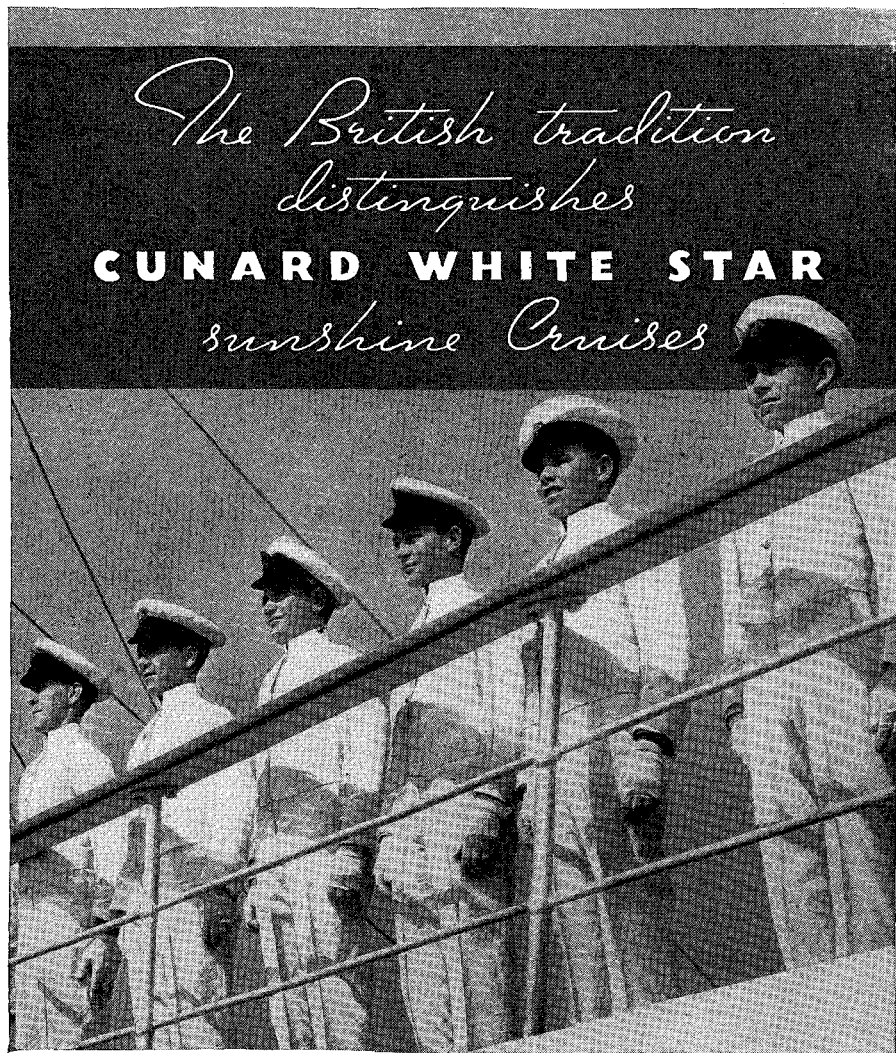
A new type of adventure is being featured in England called "See America this Winter," which, by advance interest in reservations, has surpassed expectation, with many tourist officials offering combination sea and land tours, the low rate brightening the outlook of westbound North Atlantic ferry-trade. More cruises are scheduled for South America, South Africa and Australia for the coming month than in any period of European-cruise history.

During the four months, June to September, 1,046,144 tourists were carried by special trains in Italy, as against 870,528 the preceding year. In France, railroads are offering big reductions, coupled with special rates, to places of events and entertainment, a host of experts having recently been employed to work out entertainment features. The German railway reduction of 60 per cent. showed an increase in foreign tourist travel of 63 per cent. estimated at one-fifth Americans. The city of Hamburg reports 30,000 more visitors than last year, Berlin, 18,000, with the Black Forest resorts estimating 122 per cent. increase in foreign guests. Sweden reports a railway increase of 5 per cent. and estimates that 32,900,000 passengers will be carried this year, with Russia announcing trans-Siberian rail reductions.

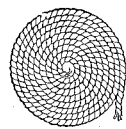


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Russian peasants on their rest-day



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CUNARD WHITE STAR LINE

Tourists Follow Artists to Nature's Hideouts

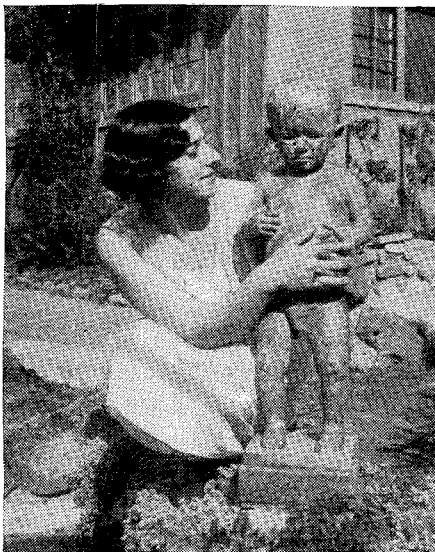
Carmel, California, and Santa Fe, New Mexico, Outstanding Colonies of Americans Who Write and Paint, and Turn to Scenery and History for Their Inspiration

VENTURING into the hinterlands from their strongholds of New York's Greenwich Village, San Francisco's Telegraph Hill, and the Vieux Carré of New Orleans, America's writers and artists have staked out some of the choicest spots of the country. In the summer they migrate to Woodstock and Provincetown in the East. In the winter, they may be found in such soul-soothing locales as Key West, Florida. In Carmel, California, and Santa Fe, New Mexico, year-round colonies have grown up where tourists now go to see the celebrities as much as to see the sights.

Altho most writing-folk shudder at the word "quaint," they have done much to preserve, and even to create, that quality in the communities which they grace. Their presence sometimes has been startling and disturbing to the older residents, but rarely are they discouraged from coming, because they bring with them a publicity value which chambers of commerce can not ignore. Sometimes the colonists themselves flee from the invasion. There has been a movement from Carmel down the Coast toward the wilds of the Big Sur Country, and from Santa Fe back into the mountains around Taos.

Carmel, on the southern curve of blue Monterey Bay, grew up almost as a suburb of the old fishing-settlement and one-time California capital. Its sandy streets, rolling down through groves of cypress and pine to a smooth beach, became, several years ago, the object of a dispute between the progressive citizenry and the artistically inclined. The California credo won, and the streets were paved, but the defeated disciples of the Arts stayed on, in increasing numbers.

In "The Getaway," misnamed cottage on one of Carmel's main streets, live Lincoln Steffens and his wife, Ella Winter. Among their neighbors are the popular story-writer, James Hopper; John O'Shea and Stanley Wood, artists; Robinson Jeffers, poet; Martin Flavin, playwright; Edward Weston, photographer; Albert Rhys Williams, au-



Courtesy of Hareourt, Brace & Co.

Ella Winter in the Steffens yard with the statue of their son

thor, and others whose names are bywords wherever intellectuals meet.

Recently Carmel has heard the echoes of world-wide political and social differences, and a new magazine has been born there, appropriately named *Controversy*. In its pages, Carmel saw the following scolding from David Warren Ryder: "The quaint little village has put aside natural quaintness, and grown into a fashionable watering-place, with paved streets, civic pride, mayors out of which metropolitan newspaper head-lines are fabricated, and a galaxy of somewhat famous, almost famous and would-be famous people—including several amateur Communists. Meanwhile, too, it has 'gone in for' capital 'A' art, in the same manner that Los Angeles has gone in for tourists and new industries, and has learned to take itself and its operations very, very solemnly. So that one who knew it in 1913, and had not known it since, would not recognize it now; at least, not until he had run the gantlet of its tourist-snaring emporiums, broken through the webs spun by

its self-admiring artists, and escaped trembling down to the beach and the blue-green sea, which, happily, remain unchanged."

Santa Fe, New Mexico's capital, and next to St. Augustine, Florida, the oldest city in the country, has kept more aloof from the passing scene. The inspiration for the artists and writers who live in its pueblo houses, shop in its narrow streets, and gather in the central plaza has come from the *vega* which stretches from the foot of the mountains to meet the sunset, and from the Indian culture flourishing there. Santa Fe turns to the past rather than to the future. Fiestas and exhibits, more than debates, occupy its leisure hours.

In the field of art, Santa Fe can boast of Olive Rush, Sheldo Parsons, Kenneth M. Chapman, Carlos Vierra, Raymond Jonson, Gustave Baumann, Fremont Ellis, McHarg Davenport, Will Shuster, Willard Nash, William P. Henderson. Among her writers are Lynn Riggs, Mrs. Peggy Pond Church, Witter Bynner, Mrs. Alice Corbin Henderson, Mrs. Elizabeth Willis DeHuff, Mrs. Ruth Laughlin, Earl Scott, Mrs. Marion Scott, Marian Winnek, and Haniel Long.

Few who have pictures to paint or books to write enter Mexico without spending some time at Taxco, mining-town in the mountains south of Mexico City which dates back to 1522. Others have come and gone, but William Spratling, who went there from Tulane University, where he taught architecture, has stayed on to paint, write and become the town's leading business man, as well as America's ambassador extraordinary of the arts. Spratling, author of "Little Mexico," has revived the native handicrafts in his *taller* where he employs sixty Indians.

It used to be the South Seas. Such places as Arequipa in Chile, where Noël Coward, Irvin S. Cobb, and others have gathered at Quinta Bates in the shadow of Mt. Misti, are having their day. What new fields will be opened to the pen and brush can not be predicted, but, wherever they are, tourists will follow the trail-blazers.



Raymond Otis, Santa Fe



De Cou from Ewing Galloway

Lynn Riggs, poet-playwright, outside his Santa Fe adobe house, and Taxco, Mexico, where William Spratling sketches and writes

The New Puerto Rico, Caribbean Playground

By FORD A. GARROW

Since the birth of the New Deal, millions of Continental Americans have discovered that Uncle Sam possesses a semitropical Caribbean playground, rich in natural beauty and historic lore, and situated at the very front door of the Atlantic seaboard.

Puerto Rico, called the Mountain Paradise of Tropical America, has received more favorable publicity since President Roosevelt took office than it had received in the entire thirty-six years since Admiral Sampson's war-ships bombarded the city of San Juan during the Spanish-American conflict of 1898.

During the current year, both President and Mrs. Roosevelt have honored the island with their presence. This evident interest in our insular possession has left its imprint on the minds of the million and a half American citizens of the island. Anti-American feeling, so pronounced during former Administrations, has entirely disappeared. The cry for independence has given way to the cry for the solution of the many economic and social problems which beset the island to-day. The Puerto Rican people have faith in their President and Gov. Blanton Winship.



Acme
Gov. Blanton Winship

Puerto Rico never will be "Americanized" in the sense of speaking the English language, or adopting American mannerisms and modes of living. The ancient Spanish culture brought to the island by Ponce de Leon and his followers is too deeply embedded in the culture of the people. Puerto Ricans, after thirty-six years of United States domination, are still Spanish in habits, customs, and general manner of living. Life on the island remains "easy-going" and romantic.

The people can't seem to accept our fast pace. They will go on living their peaceful lives in the same manner as the day the ancient stone walls were constructed around San Juan to give protection against the roving pirates and sea-wolves of the sixteenth century.

Few cities of the New World are comparable to San Juan as an ancient city and reminder of heroic times. With the exception of Cartagena, Colombia, and Miranda, Yucatan, there is no other walled city in the Western Hemisphere where the *Conquistadores* so markedly left their imprint.

The island was called "*Borinquen*" by the Indians who inhabited it when Christopher Columbus discovered it on his second voyage in 1493.

"Ever eat a Cherimoya?"



Here in fabulous Southern California are lots of things, we venture, you've never experienced before.

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Swim in the middle of the desert, and play golf, in shorts. Explore interesting modern cities like Pasadena, Long Beach, Santa Monica, Glendale, Pomona, Beverly Hills, alongside the ancient peace of historic Spanish Missions and old-time Mexican haciendas. Find, as the studios do, virtually every type of the world's scenery within 200 miles of Hollywood...

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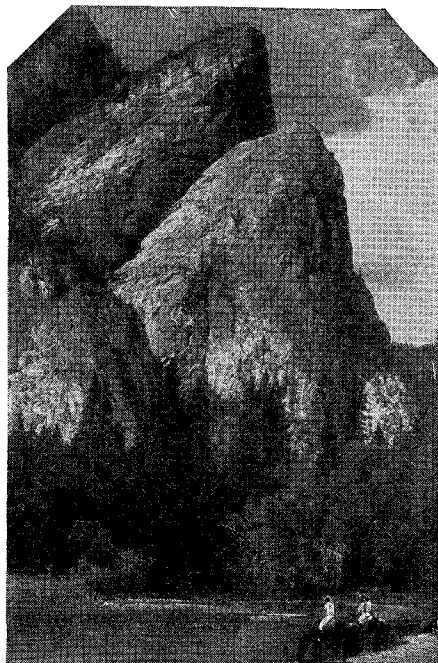
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Your travel agent can arrange the best Yosemite itinerary. For an illustrated booklet giving all rates, ways to come, special seasonal attractions, etc., address: Dr. Don Tresidder, President, Yosemite Park and Curry Co., Box 31, Yosemite National Park, California.



Ships That Sail for Sunny Isles

Vacationists Can Choose Among Cruises Ranging From Four Days in the West Indies to Twenty Weeks Around the World

Winter travel has become more and more popular during the last few years. Many find a winter vacation preferable to the usual summer release from city toil. During December, approximately 110 cruises and special sailings were scheduled from

Atlantic ports to southern countries.



By Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway

Madeira flower-vendor

A thin pocket-book, or lack of time, may prevent a thorough trip through the Mediterranean, to Africa, and the Pacific Islands, but there are many planned short cruises which will give the traveler a change of scenery. Departing at regular intervals from New York, between December 19 and March 30, and lasting from four to nineteen days, special cruises for the winter of 1934-35

touch at ports in the West Indies and Spain. Minimum prices range from \$42, for the short trips out of New York to Bermuda and return, to \$210 for the longer cruises. The popular Mediterranean trips with scheduled departures from New York, between January 18 and March 27, cost from \$234 to \$1,350 for twenty-nine to ninety-six days. Beginning on January 10, four world tours by the Southern Route, lasting from ninety-eight to 139 days, with shore-trips included in the fare, await reservations at minimum prices ranging from \$985 to \$2,150.

On all planned cruises, shore-leaves are included, and stop-overs are optional.



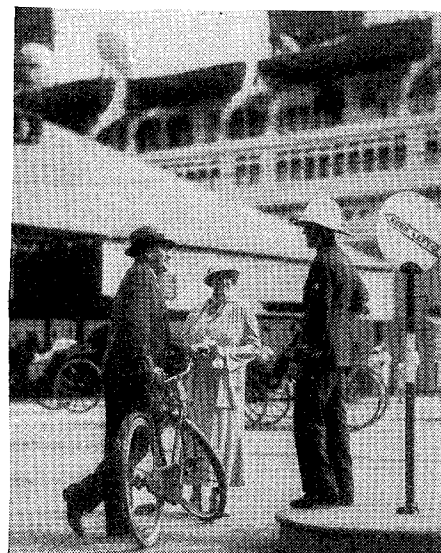
By Thos. F. Lee from Ewing Galloway

A straw-hat weaver in Curaçao

Travel agencies take care of the routine, where to eat, how to get to your restaurant or point of interest, and whether motor-car,

carriage, bus, camel, or donkey will take one there, depending, too, on the individual's endurance.

Leaving New York on a Saturday noon in late January, the first stop on the long Mediterranean cruise is Madeira, with a luncheon in Funchal at the Belmonte Hotel, or at the Esplanade Restaurant on Terreiro da Lucta, and a toboggan-slide down the stone-paved trail into the city on a Madeira sled, a basket set on runners. In Gibraltar, the old bronze cannon have been replaced by modern long-range guns, and Tommy Atkins and Moorish merchants mingle in the town at the base of the massive rock. Algiers, once the home of the pirate-leader, Dey of Algiers, master of the Barbary Coast, has a modern French quarter for dining, and the Kasba is the shopping-center



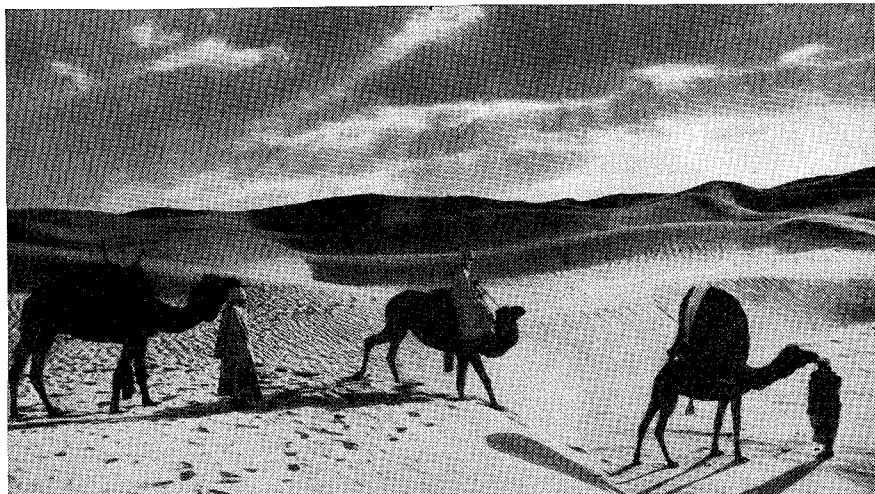
Bermuda News Bureau

Left is right in Bermuda

for Arabs and collectors. Next is Monte Carlo, where fortune may be wooed, but not often won. If the cosmopolitan atmosphere of the gambling-resort has been too disastrous, one may "see Naples and die."

The lurid has its fascination at Port Said, once the wickedest city in the world. Egypt, and Cairo, call to mind geographies, pyramids, the Sphinx, the University of El-Azhar, older than Oxford, and the bazaars.

One goes to Agra, and lingers to see the Taj Mahal by moonlight, sunrise or sunset. Ceylon, if the traveler is a bit weary, is by legend situated only forty miles from Heaven, and one may lunch at the fashionable Galle Face Hotel. After a long trip across the Indian Ocean, a "ngoma," one of the great tribal dances, will keep the voyager in Mombasa for two days. Sailing along the East African Coast, and up the Red Sea, four days are spent in the Holy Land, visiting the Mount of Olives, Gardens of Gethsemane, Bethlehem, and places sacred to Jew, Gentile, and Mohammedan. After Athens, and the Acropolis; Genoa, where Columbus watched ships leaving for unknown ports; Tangier, and its bazaars; Cadiz, with its paintings by Murillo, and Vigo; back to New York late in April.



Ewing Galloway

Shadows on the Sahara south of Algiers

For a quick and short break from the daily routine during the Christmas and New Year holiday season, the West Indies cruise is practical and fairly inexpensive. The first port usually is St. George, on the island of Grenada, in the Caribbean Sea, then to Port of Spain, in Trinidad, where firemen wear brass helmets. Puerto Cabello and La Guaira are stopping-places before the motor-ride to Caracas, then to Maracay for lunch. Willemstad, capital city of Curaçao, is Holland transplanted to a tropical setting. Oriental bazaars on Front Street, cool drinks at the Hotel Washington, and sailor haunts along the waterfront, perhaps will hold the wayfarer over in Colon, Panama.

The smart English shops in Kingston, capital of Jamaica, will entice women shoppers should funds still be plentiful until the next port, Nassau, a story-book English colony come to life, is reached. In Bermuda, last resort before the return to New York, there is swimming at Pink Beach, rides along coral roadways, bicycle trips over the low hills, tennis, golf, and horseback riding, should a comfortable chair and tall, cool drinks not be too demoralizing.

If the problem is to escape winter entirely, and return to the city with sufficient time to prepare for the summer in the country, there is but one solution, a round-the-world cruise by the Southern Route. Leaving New York's cold blast in mid-January the first stop is Jamaica, home of the raider Morgan, later Sir Henry, governor of the island. A daylight trip through the Panama Canal ends at Balboa with a motor-drive through the surrounding country.

Sailing up the California Coast, a stop is made at Los Angeles and a short drive to Hollywood. The next scheduled stop is the Hawaiian Islands, a 2,133-mile sail across the Pacific with hopes for a smooth voyage. Swimming at Waikiki Beach and lunch at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel have become the traditional things to do in the islands of Aloha. Tahiti, where Gauguin lived, painted and died; Samoa, home of Robert Louis Stevenson; a stop at the Fiji Islands for a shore-lunch, and to see a tribal dance, conclude the island sights in the Southern Pacific.

In New Zealand and Australia, one meets the sophisticated society of an English colony, and the most primitive race in the

world, "the aborigines," and may see rare plants which elsewhere are found only in fossils, the jumping kangaroo, and the Tasmanian tiger.

Sailing in the Indian Ocean there are shore trips into New Guinea, least known land in the world; Bali, a Dutch possession with its famous craftsmanship, dancers, and beautiful native women, free from Western civilization, but once visited by the Hollywood travel cameramen; Java; and Singapore, with a lunch at the Raffles Hotel; and then down the eastern coast of Africa to Cape Town. Trips into the interior of Africa will teach one more of the "dark continent" where Mr. Stanley met "Mr. Livingstone, I presume."

A 3,675-mile trip across the South Atlantic, longest sea-trip of the cruise, ends at Montevideo. A special steamer up the River Plate lands the seasoned, or recovering, traveler at Buenos Aires, where all the attractions of the great cities of the world have been put together.

In Buenos Aires, the phrase seems true beyond the need for proof, "All Argentines are millionaires." Her only rival is Rio de Janeiro, with her night lights reflected in the dazzling setting of Botafoga Bay. There is but one more stop before the boat docks in New York, Barbados, north of the Equator, with its coral shore-line.



By Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway

The sensitive art of the Bali dancer



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Some Winter Events for the Tourists' Calendar

A Partial and Random List of Sports, Festivals, Meetings, and Other Activities in the United States and Abroad

GERMANY

Berlin Green Week (German Agricultural Exposition and Fair), Jan. 26-Feb. 3.
International Auto Show, Berlin, Feb. 14-24.
World's Four-Man Bob-Sled Championships, Riessersee, Jan. 18, 19, 20.
European Figure-Skating Competition, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Jan. 25-27.

ENGLAND

British Industries Fair, Feb. 18 to March 1.

SWITZERLAND

Fête of the Restauration, Geneva, Dec. 31.
International Ski-Jumping Contest, Davos, Jan. 1.
International Ice-Hockey Championship, Davos, Jan. 19-27.
European Championships in Figure and Fancy Skating, St. Moritz, Jan. 24-26.
International Varsity Sports Meeting, St. Moritz, Feb. 4-10.
International Ski-Jumping Contest, Pontresina, Feb. 10.
International Bob-Sleigh Championship, St. Moritz, Feb. 14-15.
Chalanda Marz Spring Festival, Upper Engadine, March 1.
Mardi Gras Contest, Geneva, March 5.

AUSTRIA

International Winter-Sport Week, Innsbruck, Jan. 20-28.

AUSTRALIA

Boy Scouts Pan Pacific Jamboree, Dec. 27-Jan. 10.
Lawn-Tennis Championships, Jan. 3-12.
Science Congress, Jan. 16-23.
International Amateur Athletics, Jan. 26-Feb. 2.

CANADA

Winter Carnival, Banff, Jan. 30-Feb. 3.

CHILE

First International Military Horse Show, February.

PERU

Fourth Centenary of Lima, January.

MEXICO

Christmas Parades, Queretaro and Celeya, Dec. 25.
Open Golf Tournament, Agua Caliente, Feb. 7-10.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

Annual College Week, Dec. 24-Jan. 1.
Fifteenth Annual Figure-Skating Tournament, Jan. 18-19.
Second Annual Post-Standard Sled-Dog Derby, Feb. 16.
Bob-Sled Championships, Feb. 21-24.
U. S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association Championship Tournament, Feb. 21-23.
Ninth Annual Ice-Carnival, Feb. 22.

NEW ORLEANS

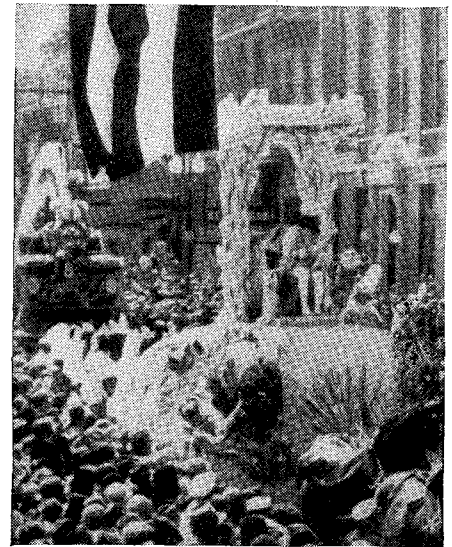
Mid-Winter Tennis Tournament, Dec. 28-31.
Sugar Bowl Football Classic, Jan. 1.
Mardi Gras, March 1-5.

PINEHURST, N. C.

Mid-Winter Golf Tournament, Dec. 26-29.
January Golf Tournament, Jan. 14-17.
Mid-Winter Trap-Shooting Handicap, Jan. 21-26.

CALIFORNIA

Open Golf Tournament, Pasadena, Dec. 20-23.
Santa Anita Races of Los Angeles Turf Club, Dec. 25-Feb. 22.



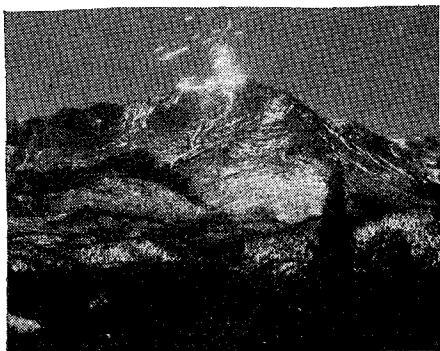
Courtesy of New Orleans Association of Commerce

Rex reigns at Mardi Gras

Amateur-Pro Golf Tournament, Riverside, Dec. 29-31.
East-West Annual Shrine Football Game, San Francisco, Jan. 1.
Tournament of Roses, Stanford-Alabama Football Game, Pasadena, Jan. 1.
Fifth Annual Winter-Sports Carnival, Yosemite Park, Jan. 12-13.
Open Golf Tournament, Los Angeles, Jan. 12-14.
National Match-Play Open Golf Championship, San Francisco, Jan. 24-28.
Winter-Sports Carnival, Big Pines, Jan. 26-27.
Santa Barbara Regatta, Feb. 6-10.
Pacific Coast Open Polo Championship, Midwick Country Club, Feb. 11-25.
Annual Mid-Winter Sailing Regatta Off Los Angeles Breakwater, Feb. 20-24.
Santa Monica Regatta, Feb. 27-March 3.
Long Beach Regatta, Feb. 27-March 3.
San Diego Regatta, March 6-10.
Pacific Coast High-Goal Handicap Polo Tournament, Pebble Beach, March 9-22.
International Golf-Team Championship of the Pacific, Pebble Beach, March 14-17.

FLORIDA

Miami Country Club Open Golf Tournament, Jan. 4-6.



H. L. Standley

New Year's Eve fireworks on Pike's Peak

International Four-Ball Tournament,
Miami, March 7-10.**COLORADO**AdAmAn Club New Year's Fireworks on
Pike's Peak, Dec. 31.**"Dude Ranches" Flourish**

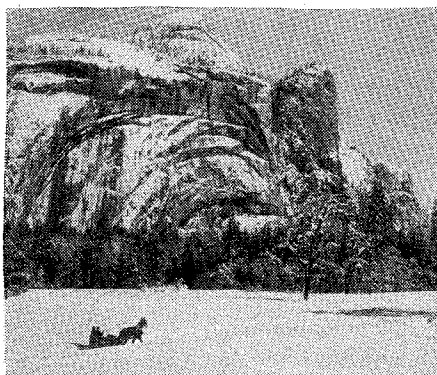
The guest or "dude" ranches of Southern Arizona and the desert resorts at Palm Springs and Indio in Southern California look forward to the best season since the start of the depression, with advance reservations giving good support to the operators' optimism.

More and more people are discovering the desert as a winter place to rest and relax. While most people, no doubt, link the idea of "dude ranches" with summer vacations, the principal season for most of the "dude ranches" of the Southwest is in the winter time. The ranches in Southern Arizona and New Mexico have developed rapidly in the last few years, some of the ranches providing a range of recreational opportunities from riding trail to playing polo. The costs are moderate, one of the best ranches in Arizona providing lodging, meals, saddle-horse, and riding instruction for from \$45 up.

Those blessed with time find variety by going West to the desert and sunshine by boat through the Panama Canal.

Italy's Tourist Award

Louis Untermeyer, American author, and Gabriel Faure, French author, will share the 10,000-lire award made by the Italian State Tourist Department for the best works of tourist propaganda on Italy. Untermeyer's contribution was "The Donkey of God." Fifty-eight authors were represented by seventy works in English, French, and German.



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Winter in Yosemite Valley

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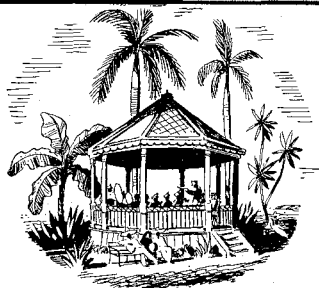
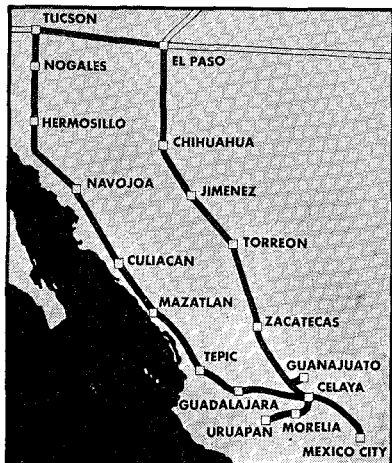
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Rail, Bus and Air Lines

Cut Their Travel Time

Steamship, rail, bus and air lines are offering special inducements to make the country more travel-conscious this winter.

American railroads have reduced fares, and installed new fast-running schedules, air-conditioned trains and special arrangements. Nearly every point may be reached for the holidays at one and a third round-trip fare, with Pullman reductions of one and a half fare.

For the last eight months, railway passenger figures reflect increases in all areas, showing in the West \$62,028,192 compared with \$60,514,126. Beginning with the new year, according to the American Express, eleven roads will start quickening their schedules. Four Eastern and three Western trunk-lines are rushing completion for stream-line service, with New England soon to follow.

On the airways, a second Sikorsky "super-clipper of the air" is being fitted as a trans-oceanic training-plane having a range of 3,000 miles. The plane is a sister-ship of the *Brazilian Clipper*, which in the speed and load-carrying categories established eight world records before being put into the mail, passenger, and express service from Miami through the West Indies, and down the East Coast of South America.

Transcontinental air lines have cut many hours from their flying time, and have made significant contributions to convenience and safety.

No Rain in Twenty-One Years

Charles Baehler, who came to New York to attend the National Hotel Show in November, told A. J. Liebling of the New York *World-Telegram* that "the violet-rays of Egypt are of an unparalleled intensity, that the climate is the most salubrious in the world, and that in Assuan (where he owns two hotels) it has not rained even once in twenty-one years."

Canada Attracts More

Better economic conditions were credited for an increase of from 25 to 50 per cent. in Canadian tourist-traffic over 1933, delegates to the fifth annual conference of the Canadian Association of Tourist and Publicity Bureaus at Ottawa reported.



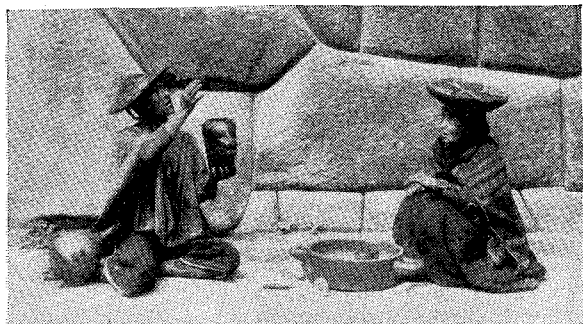
Courtesy of Canadian Pacific Railway

Dog-team at Château Frontenac, Quebec

Exchange Rates Good in South America

Chile Prepares to Greet the World at Her First Horse-Show While Peru and Colombia Restore Ancient Glories

It is summer now in South America. Not only that, but the travel-dollar will go four or five times as far there as in most winter-ridden parts of the world. In Chile, for instance, at the rate of twenty-five pesos to the dollar, the visitor can travel 1,000 miles for 206.20 pesos, or \$8.25. Modern hotels in sophisticated Santiago charge, at the most, only fifty-five pesos, or \$2.20, a day. Hotels in the small towns offer comfortable accommodations and three good meals for a dollar a day. A Martini costs nine cents.



Courtesy of the Grace Line

Indians in front of Cuzco's famous walls

Colombia, most northerly of the West-Coast Republics, is one of the handsomest and richest, with the world's largest supply of platinum and emeralds, and rich stores of gold and silver. Her treasures during the sixteenth century were a constant challenge to the rest of the world, and helped to make Cartagena one of the most picturesque of Spanish strongholds. This ancient walled city which last year celebrated its 400th birthday, carries many reminders in the form of massive fortresses, bodegas, and subterranean passages, of the days when it was a rendezvous for pirates and buccaneers.

Ecuador, to the south, is entered through Guayaquil, with its friendly sidewalk cafés and frontless shops displaying native handicraft. The rail trip to Quito, the capital, 9,350 feet above sea-level, is spectacular. In Quito, an air of mystery clings even to the modern parts. Boulevards lead to hilly cobble lanes shaded with balconies and worn smooth by generations of barefoot Indians; modern motor-cars whiz past Indians spinning as they walk with babies strapped to their backs. Travelers dine and dance in up-to-date hotels while brown-robed monks stroll through cloisters of churches whose bells have been tolling almost hourly for centuries.

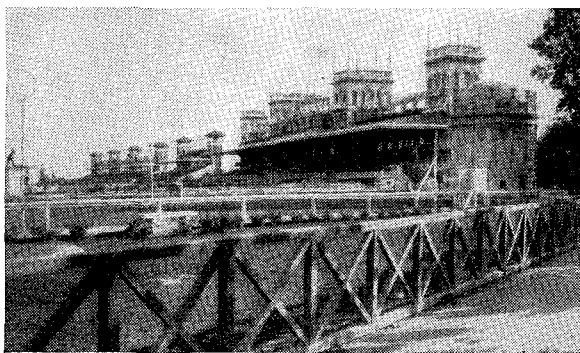
Museums in Lima, capital of Peru, house relics of races which flourished on the Continent thousands of years ago, and archeologists continue to make new finds. Last spring fresh excavations were made at Cuzco, a medieval Spanish city with a large Indian population built on the ruins

of the old Inca capital and guarded by the pre-Inca fortress of Sacsahuaman, famous for the gigantic size of its stones and the mystifying manner in which they were fitted and held together without mortar or cement. In preparation for the celebration last summer of the fourth centenary of the investment of Cuzco by Francisco Pizarro, more than 1,000 Indians were engaged in restoring the former glories of the old capital.

South of Peru stretches the ribbon-like Republic of Chile, noted for its nitrate-fields and copper-mines. Valparaiso, the chief port, is a busy cosmopolitan city which climbs back from the coast over more than twenty green hills.

Four hours' journey inland, 1700 feet above sea-level, is Santiago, the capital, generous in parks and flower-stalls, and whose Club Hipico, one of the most ambitious establishments in the world for racing, draws turf-followers from afar. The Chileans are a race of riders. The jumping-team which they sent to New York this fall was the first Central or South American team to be entered in the International Horse Show. Announcement was recently made of the First International Military Horse Show, to be held at Vina del Mar in February.

Around Temuco are the shaggy thatched *rucas* of the Araucanians, a tribe of Indians in times past so warlike that no enemy was able to conquer them, who now live quietly and peacefully on their allotted lands.



Courtesy of the Grace Line

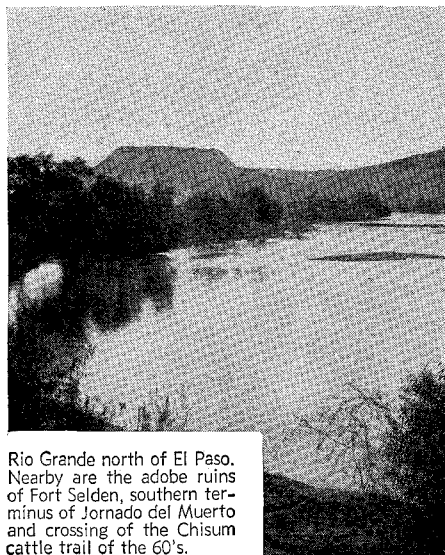
Elaborate stands of the new Club Hipico

La Paz, Bolivia's capital, is the highest in the world, and spreads over a rough plateau in an amphitheater of crinkled, rust-stained mountains and reddish rocks which cut the sky like lances.

On the islands of Lake Titicaca and scattered around it are Inca and pre-Inca ruins. Chief among them are those at Tiahuanaco left by a race which antedated the Incas. In September, Dr. Wendell C. Bennett returned from an expedition under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, reporting several important discoveries made in the Lake Titicaca region.

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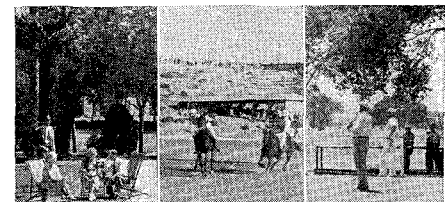
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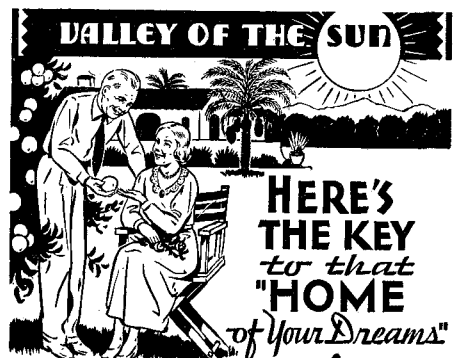
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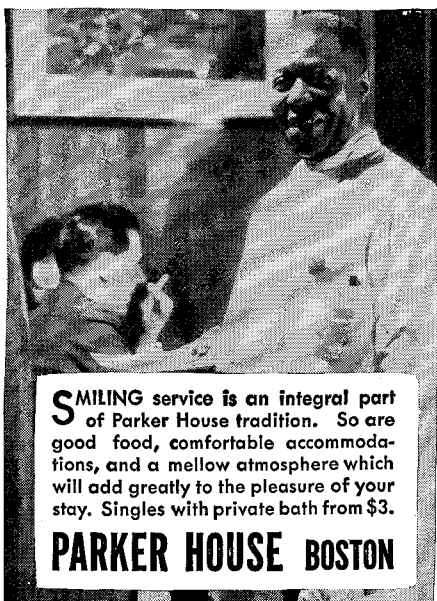
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Steaming Up the Yangtze-kiang

A Trip From Shanghai Through China's Detached and Lonely Valley Leads to the Mountain City of Kuling

By EDWARD PRICE BELL

After steaming for three days and nights up the Yangtze-kiang on a 700-ton cargo-boat, the *Siangtan*, guarded by six men and a sergeant of the British Regular Army (the Worcesters), armed with rifles, bayonets, automatics, and a Lewis gun, I arrived at Kiukiang, a tiny landing-place, the port of Kuling, a mountain summer-resort of Central China.

This is what I want to say at once: Go to the prodigious spaces of the Yangtze if you wish to see physical Nature in her pristine nakedness and ultimate witchery. It is, verily, a wonderland, vast, detached, lonely, peaceful, beautiful. How wide is the Yangtze? How wide is the Yellow Sea! For the Yangtze, in these parts, is more like the Yellow Sea than it is like a river, a yellow sea with a river-current bearing it to the Pacific.

True, it narrows at certain points, the reed-grown shores, shrilly green, drawing within a few hundred yards of the boat; but then, at once, it widens again, and spreads beyond the limit of vision. There are islands in it, and these, too, are shrilly green. The shores for countless miles, and embracing hundreds of thousands of acres, are dense with strong-stemmed grass twice as high as a man's head, a world of unbroken verdure as flat as a billiard-table. Far off across these natural fields, on both sides of the river, rise variable mountain-ranges, gorgeously purple.

That is the broad setting of the Yangtze. I have called it detached and lonely and peaceful and beautiful. So it is. With all China's abounding millions of men, women, and children, one might expect a lot of them to be here, but they are not; just a few scattered straw-hutted hamlets in hundreds of miles of voiceless and motionless landscape. A human being walking on these shores is a curiosity, like a sail when one has been long at sea.

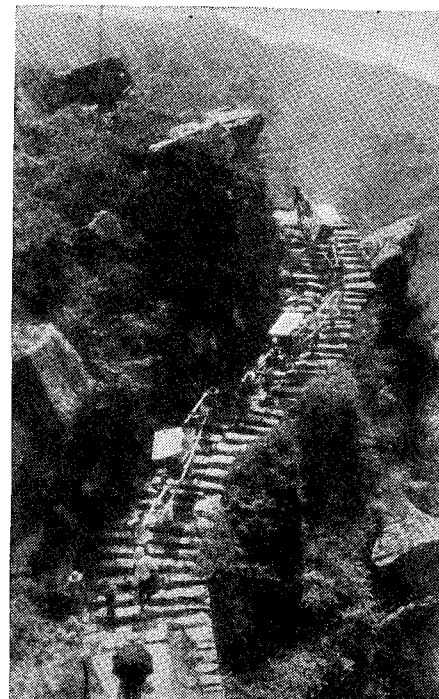
Realm of Romance

It is almost wholly the Yangtze's own, this part of China, unmarred by man, devoid of beasts except for a rare herd of water-buffalo, nearly without the flap of a wing. I saw two blackbirds and two brown gulls between Nanking and Kiukiang, a stretch of 300 miles. Insects even, beetles, fireflies, moths, mosquitoes, leave the lower reaches of the great Yangtze pretty much to their secluded splendor. River, islands, reed-fields, far-looming mountains, and a high-vaulted, changing sky have a magnificent realm of romance all but entirely to themselves.

Perhaps you will come with me as I re-travel the route in retrospect? Rushed from a Shanghai hotel in an American car through an unimaginable tangle of automobiles, rickshaws, and yellow and white humanity, we reach the boat at the French Bund on the Whangpoo River at nine o'clock in the evening, and go aboard amid the tempestuous shuffling and discordant wail-

ing of hundreds of coolie deck-hands, whose dark sweating skins gleam like jeweled vestments in the flood-lights. Just seven hours more of wail and jam and thud and tremble, and the *Siangtan* is loaded with up-river cargo. Then we steam out into the Yangtze, as a new day stands at dim salute to the Extreme East.

We have slipped the coil of the noise-tyranny of Shanghai, and the free silence of the river-sea is sweet. Perhaps we sleep



Laboring up the seven-mile climb to Kuling

a little. Then we loaf and gaze. For the ear-mauling tumult does not break again till we are about to rub the wharf at Nanking, 200 miles inland. There it breaks in full-tide. And it breaks again at nine o'clock at night at another port—the second night out—and once more at Kiukiang.

We come to the storm on the river, an electrical storm lasting for most of an afternoon, flailing the water to foam with scudding, opaque sheets of rain, easing up for a memorable sunset, and offering a thrilling farewell of broad flashes after dark.

While we are about it, let us go on up to Kuling, favored recreation-ground of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of the Chinese National Army, and of the chief civil authorities of the Republic of China. A well-tuned motor in a comfortable sedan whirls us over a narrow stony road, through cluttered Chinese villages, across twenty miles of dusty plain, to the base of the Lushan Mountains, where we show passports and get small cards wriggling with Chinese characters which say to the guards well up the mountainside that we may enter what is called "The Estate of Kuling," a cosmopolitan community of some 600 houses nestling in gorges just below the peaks.

There are scores of sedan-chairs and

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troops of half-nude coolies in straw sandals at the base of the mountain. We soon are to learn that we badly need both chairs and coolies. Did you ever see a bending, twisting, zigzagging stone-slab stairway seven miles long, and so steep in places that it made you dizzy to look at it? That is what we have to get up. That is what the coolies have to negotiate in a blazing sun with us teeter-tottering on their cast-iron shoulders, and from time to time gasping lest we go over a precipice a thousand feet or so above the mammoth smooth boulders in the boiling torrent at its bottom.

I used to think a coolie did not know how to pant, or get tired, tho I knew he could sweat. On this eerie stairway, this so-called "Mountain Road," one learns that the great and patient burden-bearer, the universal carrier, of China is, after all, human. From four to six carriers to a chair holding one passenger. All banter and laughter when they start up. Gradually these cease. Only rarely does a coolie speak, every slim, wiry figure bending almost savagely to its task, a chorus of labored breathing drowning every other sound. We reach a flat spot with a pine-foliage thatch over it, and a simple one-room inn by the way. The coolies set us down in the shade, and quench their thirst from a cask of water on a table. This happens many times on the seven-mile ascent. At one place the road steepens till we are forced to get out and climb, the coolies following with their chairs, grinning.

A Processional Way

Grand are the views of mountain and plain, lakes, the yellow Yangtze, from this "Mountain Road," and amazing is the road itself. Tremendous lumps of overhanging rocks. Chinese women washing clothes in pools in granite crevices. Ravines with their torrent-beds hid in shade. Shrubs, oak, laurel oak, chestnut, juniper, fir, acacia, clothing the mountainsides to their tops.

It is a *Processional Way*, jammed with coolies and their burdens from dawn to dark, and after dark. It is as a street in a crowded city. Up and down it pass everybody and everything going to or coming away from Kuling, thin Chinese patricians in straw hats and white silk gowns; Chinese ladies with babies in their laps; fat mandarins fanning themselves; foreigners in sun-helmets and white shorts; cows and calves led by boys; iron and steel, brick, wood, flour, barrels of salt, merchandise of every kind; bags, suitcases, wardrobe-trunks, the coolies carrying everybody and everything except the cows and calves.

Oiled Road to Death Valley

This year for the first time the road across the Mohave Desert in California, linking Baker on the west with Shoshone and Lone Pine on the east, will have an oiled surface. National Park Improvements, made possible through PWA funds and CCC labor, have minimized the inconveniences incident to travel into the primitive wilderness of Death Valley. To the *Argonauts of 1849*, without maps or knowledge of where water might be found, it was a place of terror.

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New Bridges and Dams Alter Scenes

While the March of Progress Changes the Winterless West, Cuba Purposely Sets the Clock Back

Fugitives from winter find that parts of the United States favored by gentle seasons are not standing still and relying on their climate alone.

In San Francisco, two great bridges are rising to change the landscape, and to facilitate travel to and from nearby cities. The Marin Tower of the Golden Gate Bridge looms 746 feet over the brown hills,

a vast water-system at Boulder Dam. In the middle of the desert, Palm Springs has developed into a thriving resort where most of Hollywood hides out.

Across the line, Arizona shares in the sunshine which California has learned to claim as its exclusive property, and Phoenix finds itself the center of new tourist enthusiasms. El Paso adds the incentive of Mexican border attractions, and further south, on the Rio Grande, Laredo calls the traveler into Mexico over the new international highway which may open to through traffic before the winter is over.

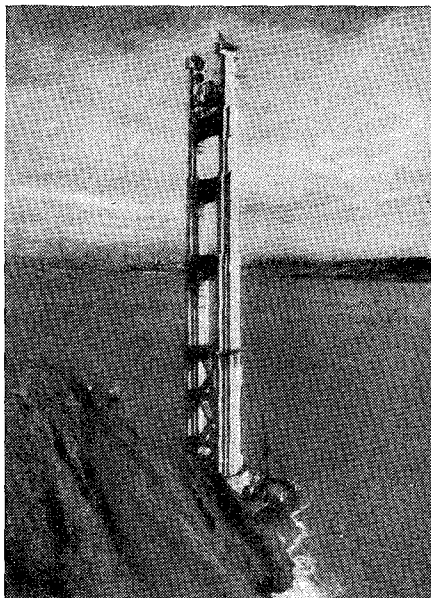
Florida resort-cities have been preparing for a banner season. Last month city and county business-licenses in Miami were double those of the same period last year and fast trains, added a month earlier this fall, were operating in two sections from Jacksonville south. Through its recreation department, the city has established Lummus Park, where those who ask variations from the usual horse- and dog-races, may find shuffleboard, bowling on the green, horseshoe-pitching, roque and checkers.

The combined Army and Navy Hospital in Hot Springs, Arkansas, the only Federal-owned spa on the North American Continent, stands out from the pines.

For the Eastern vacationist who does not have the time nor the inclination to go far, Atlantic City lays claim to a winter climate free from the harshness which afflicts the rest of the Northern Coast.

While the march of progress is heard in American cities which appeal to transients, Cuba is turning back to the past with the same view in mind. The area surrounding Havana's great cathedral is being restored to its 1704 aspect in preparation for historic pageants to be held there in January.

From the Pacific, Hawaii uses President Roosevelt's recent visit to give news-value to its perennial wiles.

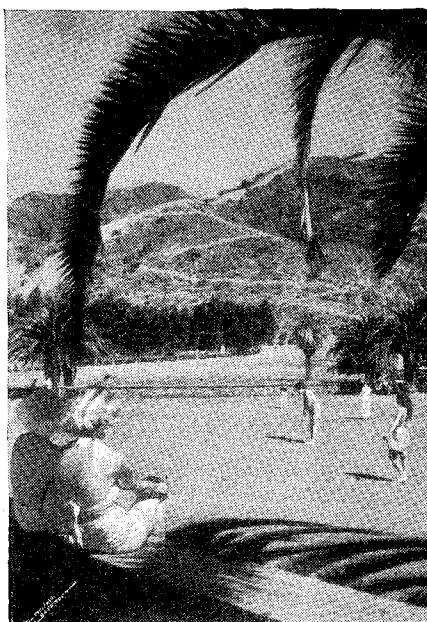


Gabriel Moulin Photograph

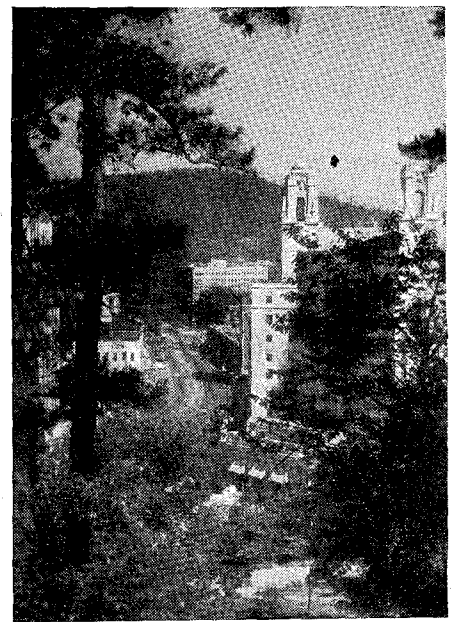
Marin Tower of Golden Gate Bridge

a sturdy assurance that the project will be ready for traffic north to the Redwood Empire by January, 1937. Work is well along on the commuters' span to Yerba Buena Island, and, thence, to the bay cities of Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley.

In Southern California, where the population has increased more than 1400 per cent. since 1890, Los Angeles and twelve neighborhood cities in the Metropolitan Water District are building and paying for



All-Year Club of Southern California photograph



Chamber of Commerce, Hot Springs, Arkansas

The desert through the palms and the Ozarks through the pines

Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

Hoover Off the Record. By Theodore G. Joslin. (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and Company; \$3.)

Here the man who was Mr. Hoover's secretary during his last two years in office gives an intimate, affectionate picture of his chief, and a blanket apology for all his acts. Mr. Hoover, he maintains, was a much misunderstood and unappreciated man who always did the right thing at the right time.



Acting

Theodore G. Joslin

His "off-the-record" stories reveal the ex-President as a hard-working, conscientious public servant who resented criticism, felt himself alone in a hostile world, distrusted the Congressional leaders, thought it beneath his dignity to let himself be "humanized" by the press, or to act as a showman, never called the newspaper men "boys," liked children, refused to take vacations, and was constitutionally unable to play, and always was worried, fearful, and tired.

Behind the personal record is a theory of the Hoover Administration. Mr. Joslin's thesis—which presumably also is that of his chief—is that Mr. Hoover's course successfully weathered the first crisis, but that the collapse of the European currencies created a second crisis, in which our country also sank. Mr. Hoover's economies, and the corporation and bank loans made during his Administration by the RFC might have weathered even this crisis, Mr. Joslin believes, if Mr. Hoover had had more time in office. The election came too soon; and, then, as Mr. Joslin sees history, the country was left for four months in dreadful uncertainty, while President-elect Roosevelt indulged in "high and fancy side-stepping." The "primary cause of the crisis" of March, 1933, in this curious view, was the election of Mr. Roosevelt!

Worth Reading

Folded Hills. By Stewart Edward White. (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and Company; \$2.50.) A romantic novel of the days when California was won for the United States, by a man who knows old America.

The Mighty Barnum, A Screen Play. By Gene Fowler and Bess Meredyth. (New York: Covici-Friede; \$2.) The first full-length scenario for an actual talking-picture to be published in book-form as a serious example of the craft. Rapid and rollicking, with a foreword of riotous appreciation of Hollywood scene-builders, "anonymous poets of the set."

The Search for the Northwest Passage. By Nellis M. Crouse. (New York: Columbia University Press; \$4.) The story of four centuries of daring exploration, which ended by proving the Passage useless.

Human Exploitation. By Norman Thomas. (New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company; \$2.75.)

"Mass prosperity" indeed! Norman Thomas, who was born in Warren Harding's Marion, Ohio, educated at Princeton, and served a term as a Presbyterian minister before he became leader of the Socialist Party, takes a few test-borings of American society to-day, and reaches the conclusion that the United States needs a more thorough shuffling of the cards before it can have a really new deal.

In New York City, "the richest city in the richest country in the world," he finds one in four on the relief-rolls; in the country at large, one in five out of work. The textile strike, forced by rank-and-file discontent against the better judgment of the labor leaders, revealed, he says, factories paying an average wage of less than ten dollars a week.

Yet the Saratoga race-track was having its most prosperous year; twenty persons, even in 1933, reported taxable incomes above \$1,000,000 each, and in New York society \$10,000 still is reckoned a fair charge for a coming-out party for a debutante.

Fewer than half of the farms in this rich country have water piped into the farmhouses, and not so many as a quarter have bathtubs; but, such is this strange country, about a half boast automobiles, and more than a half have telephones installed. . . . In Zanesville, Ohio, which THE LITERARY DIGEST, in 1927, picked as the typical American city, 40 per cent. of the homes have no bathtubs and 39 per cent. no plumbing at all. . . . In the cotton States, 1,500,000 share-croppers are, in years of low cotton prices, virtual slaves.



Norman Thomas

Mr. Thomas's conclusion is: "The policies of the New Deal cast the last stone upon the grave of the old individualistic capitalism. . . . Capitalism was born of scarcity, and under the New Deal it deliberately seeks prosperity by a return to scarcity. . . . The growth of monopoly has not been checked but rather accelerated. . . . Between the acceptance of the profit system and a genuine planned economy is a gulf too wide and deep to span. We can not plan successfully for the social use of great tools and resources that we do not socially own. . . . The first step in man's final emancipation from a predatory society is to build a system which seeks to share the abundance which already we can create. Only on that economic foundation can we hope to build a free and enlightened civilization. It is a foundation that can and must be speedily laid."



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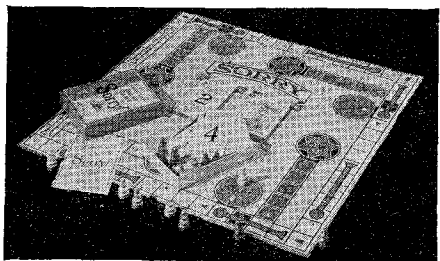
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On the Current Screen

Frank Capra, an olive-skinned young Italian-American of modest and unassuming demeanor, stands just about at the top among motion-picture directors to-day. For a long time Mr. Capra, even more than the great Lubitsch, has been the "director's director," which means that the Hollywood film-makers have been loud in praise of his

of his final victory, and of his eventual alliance with the right member of his father-in-law's family. Altho the tale is diverting, the picture sometimes is at its best in its lively digressions. There is an amusing glimpse or two into the gratifying manner by which professional gamblers manage to be so wise that they outsmart themselves.



© Columbia Pictures Corp.

Myrna Loy, Clarence Muse, Warner Baxter, and Raymond
Walburn in "Broadway Bill"

dextrous and warmly human manipulation of the mechanics of their craft. But when Mr. Capra produced "Lady for a Day," and "It Happened One Night," in reasonably rapid succession, even the enthusiastic fans began to realize his existence and his abilities.

Now, with **Broadway Bill** (AAA), his latest production, Mr. Capra can boast three outstanding successes in a row, and his conspicuous position in his profession is pretty completely established. "Broadway Bill," adapted from a story by Mark Hellinger, popular columnist, is named after a race-horse, and the picture is the most effective and credible narrative of the tracks that the cinema has yet been able to devise. It is, among other things, real, vivid, and racy in a manner true to the humors and sentimentalities of the sport it contemplates, yet it is enormously entertaining even to those who find horse-racing no more interesting than bull-fighting. For one thing, it has a good, human story to tell, and, for another, it has all of its director's capacity for making the people and events of its narrative human and fresh and entirely sympathetic.

Mr. Hellinger's story is of a young man who marries the prosaic daughter of a small-town industrial magnate, and attempts to settle down in business, while, all the time, he longs to be racing his horse, *Broadway Bill*, in the nearby Derbies. Encouraged by his wife's younger sister, an independent girl who also longs to be away from the stuffiness of high-pressure industry, he finally throws aside his job and goes off with his horse to compete in the Derby. The film is the story of his desperate attempts to get the money to pay his horse's entrance-fee, of his struggles against ill-luck, bad weather, and conniving gamblers,

In a picture filled with the most winning sort of sentiment and humor, the acting is replete with the sort of heart-warming humanity that Mr. Capra always manages to infuse into his players. Myrna Loy plays the sister-in-law with all of her characteristic charm, and Warner Baxter is quite at his best as the run-away business man. Walter Connolly has a brief rôle as the small-town magnate, and the unromantic wife is attractively played by Helen Vinson. Raymond Walburn is helpful, too, as an impecunious hanger-on of the tracks.

* * * *

Flirtation Walk (AAA*)—An extremely pleasant *Rover Boy* tale of life among the West Point undergraduates, which is not at all injured by the fact that its hero is a crooner, and that it has a number of songs and musical numbers.

The story is unimpressive, the flag-waving is unashamed, and Dick Powell is the hero, but even those who may count these facts as liabilities should enjoy the engaging high spirits and likable enthusiasm of the work. Ruby Keeler is the heroine, and there is a good performance by Pat O'Brien as a hard-boiled, but sentimental, Regular Army sergeant.

* * * *

The Captain Hates the Sea (AA)—An entertaining but slightly aimless melodrama, on the "Grand Hotel" plan, about the personal adventures of a number of more or less amusing people, gathered together on a Central American cruise. Walter Connolly and Victor McLaglen head the cast.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA

*Cradle Song, Cath-
erine the Great, *The
House of Rothschild,
*You're Telling Me,
*Tarzan and His
Mate, The Barrets of
Wimpole Street, The
Merry Widow, The
First World War.

AAA

*Treasure Island, Our
Daily Bread, *Judge
Priest, *What Every
Woman Knows, We
Live Again, *Kid
Millions, Evelyn
Prentice, The Gay
Divorcée, The Battle,
Broadway Bill, *Flir-
tation Walk.

AAAA—Outstanding films

AAA—Recommended films

*Films suitable for children

The March of Recovery

Savings deposited in all banks in the United States rose 3.5 per cent. in the year ended June 30. The increase, the first for a year since 1930, lifted the total to \$21,867,666,000, an advance of \$742,132,000 from the preceding year, according to the annual compilation of the American Bankers Association.

The average daily production of electricity for public use in the nation in October was 252,100,000 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 5 per cent. over the average daily production in September. It was announced by the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior that this increase was twice the normal increase from September to October.

Production of electricity for the week ended December 1 showed an 8.4 per cent. increase over the comparable week of a year ago. This was the largest weekly increase shown by the electric light and power industry of the United States since last May 26, according to a report from the Edison Electric Institute.

Custom receipts at the Port of New York increased more than \$1,655,000 last month, compared with November 1933, according to figures made public by Harry M. Durning, Collector of Customs.

America's foreign trade for the first ten months of 1934 showed a favorable balance for this country of almost \$400,000,000, compared with only slightly more than \$100,000,000 for the same period in 1933, according to a report based on preliminary figures issued by the Department of Commerce.

Panama Canal tolls amounted to \$2,137,916 for the month of November, compared with \$2,098,299 in October, and \$2,000,060 in November, 1933, the War Department reported.

Contributors to This Issue

Edward Price Bell, well-known foreign correspondent, in this issue describes a trip from Shanghai, to Kuling, China.

Blendon Reed Campbell, who writes about the trend of American art, is a painter whose work has been exhibited in many cities here and in Europe. He was born in St. Louis in 1872, and studied art in Paris under Jean-Paul Laurent, and also with Whistler. He is represented in four museums here and one in England.

Stanley B. Frank is on the sports staff of the New York Post. He is a native New Yorker and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1930.

Ford A. Garrow is in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

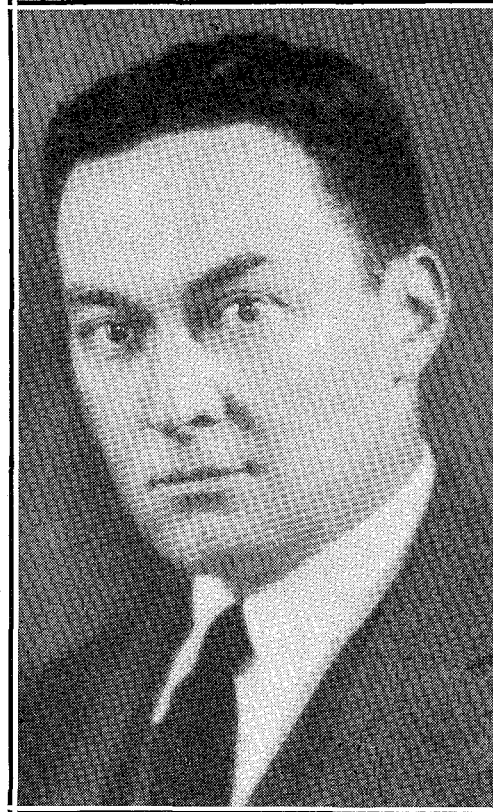
Walter Malowan was a member of the 1933 All American Championship Bridge Team and is Secretary of the International Contract Bridge Union. He is a frequent contributor to THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Hal Hazelrigg is Assistant Sunday Editor of the New York Herald Tribune. He was formerly Sunday Editor of the Evansville (Indiana) Press and has worked on many newspapers throughout the United States. He has also contributed special articles to leading periodicals.

Reagan McCrary and Robert Winsmore are staff writers for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WALTER LIPPMANN

back from vacation



*to resume his brilliant articles
on vital affairs of the day*

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County Reorganization, an Active Issue

The New Deal in Local Government Will Be Put Up to Legislators in Many of the Forty-Three State Capitols Where Regular Sessions Convene in January

By HAL HAZELRIGG

THE winter of 1934, with its new legislative officials, finds the political map of the country changing in a more fundamental way than is indicated simply by party majorities. America's basic form of local government—the county system, with its complex minor units—has undergone many structural changes this year, perhaps more than in the last 140 years.

The new deal in local government will be put up directly to legislators in many of the forty-three State Capitols wherein regular sessions convene in January. Success for county-reorganization measures in several State elections has encouraged the movement to reduce drastically the 175,418 units of government of the nation.

Direct taxing power is held by 167,699 of these units, estimates by the Bureau of the Census reveal. Taxing units include the forty-eight States; 3,057 counties; 16,389 cities, villages, towns and boroughs; 19,980 townships; 125,627 school districts, and 2,598 miscellaneous divisions.

A number of States are setting up machinery to carry out the particular method of county reform approved by their voters on November 6. A survey of the States having this question on the ballots indicates the wide variety of solutions sought. All Florida, for instance, voted two to one in favor of a constitutional amendment permitting the consolidation of district, municipal, and local governments in Duval County with the city of Jacksonville. Four Ohio urban counties—Hamilton (Cincinnati), Mahoning (Youngstown), Cuyahoga (Cleveland), and Stark (Canton)—voted to create commissions to frame new charters under county home-rule provisions adopted last year by the State Legislature.

Antedates Constitution

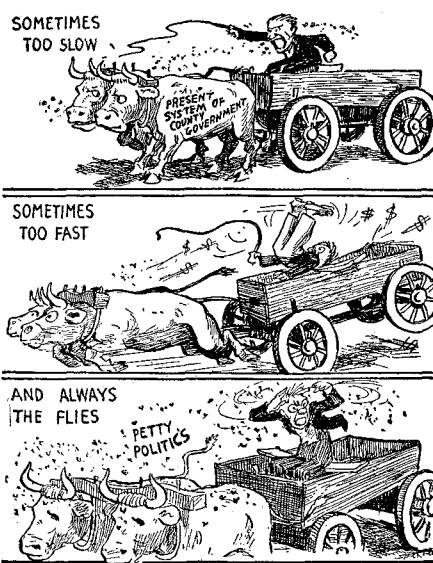
Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, voted to consolidate duplicating municipal services and governmental units within the metropolitan area. The consolidation vote was "yes"—103,472; "no"—40,603.

Douglas County, Nebraska, which includes Omaha, adopted a county-manager form of government, as permitted by an enabling act of the Legislature.

Montana voters approved a constitutional amendment which would permit the merger of county offices.

Despite these triumphs, the county-reform question did not win in all States balloting upon it. Texas defeated an amendment which would have permitted county mergers, and the abolition of county-fee systems, and, in Michigan, a home-rule constitutional amendment lost.

For years the county form of local government, which antedates the Constitution, has been excoriated to little avail by higher public officials of all persuasions and belabored by political scientists.



It Has Its Disadvantages

—Spencer in the *Omaha World-Herald*

Hitherto, the failure to root out this "invisible government," as President Roosevelt once termed it, has been ascribed to various obstacles. It was explained that the county form was embedded deep in the State Constitutions, and that constitutional changes take time; that local officials lack knowledge of improving county government, and that the spoils system, with its wide ramifications, prevents action. Another powerful force against reform has been the appeal that deep-seated historical associations carry for the people of regions defined within county boundaries.

These obstacles, under insistent public pressure, are being hurdled in different ways by various States, spurred by the ever-increasing movement which developed after successful experiments with the manager plan in city government. Four years ago, Durham County, North Carolina, adopted the county-manager plan, following a number of earlier experiments along the same line by a few Virginia and North Carolina counties. In Virginia and California, five counties have adopted the single executive system, and forty-one other counties in fifteen States are considering it. Optional county-manager legislation, as in Nebraska, is being passed.

Commissions in thirteen States—Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Delaware, Connecticut, Indiana, Texas, New York, North Carolina, and Ohio—either have made or are making surveys of their local governments. City-county consolidation measures, either local or State-wide, were considered by the Legislatures of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Consolidation of counties, long ago made permissive in Georgia and Tennessee, has been made permissive in Nebraska and Minnesota.

Legislation has progressed in other States by several routes, records provided by the National Municipal League indicate.

In New Jersey, a bill for sweeping county reorganization was introduced in the last legislative session. It would permit a complete shift from the present control by a Board of Freeholders, and various elective and appointive officials, to a small county board functioning administratively through a trained executive responsible to the board alone. An enabling act will be introduced in the next session.

In New York, the Legislature considered a sheaf of bills at a special session called last summer by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, and, finally, a concurrent resolution was passed calling for a constitutional amendment to provide for optional reform through transfer of functions, consolidation, or abolition of unnecessary units. A county could put the authorized changes in effect by referendum. This bill, however, must be repassed by the next Legislature, then approved by the voters, under the New York State requirements for amending the Constitution.

The Kentucky Tax Reduction Association sponsored nine bills at the recent session of the State Legislature. Five were passed. These measures will bring an estimated saving of \$5,000,000 annually. Their most important provision was the County Budget Law, which established a uniform budget for all counties and a non-partisan budget commission of three to each county. Missouri has passed mandatory budget legislation, and provided for the merging of certain county offices.

Five Lines of Procedure

States in which adoption of the county-manager plan is possible include California, North Carolina, Montana, Virginia, Nebraska, Texas (counties having more than 62,000 population), and Ohio.

Counties already operating under the so-called manager plan include San Mateo and Sacramento Counties in California; Henrico, Albemarle, and Arlington (county executive) in Virginia, and Durham County in North Carolina.

Changes in the county-government system are proceeding along five lines:

1. Change in the form of government, by centralization of authority inside the present structure; by a board of commissioners chosen from the county at large, or by the county-manager form in which an elected board chooses a manager who has supervision of general county administration.

2. Change in the area of government, by the consolidation of two or more counties to eliminate overlapping administrative and tax districts.

3. Change in the functions of government, by a shift of county institutions (hospitals, asylums, homes, etc.); shift of sheriff's police duties to the State or town; and, or, shift of educational functions to the State or town.

4. Abolition of counties and townships, giving State control through administrative units which would account directly to the capital.

5. Improvement in administrative systems through use of central purchasing, modern budget plans, improved tax assessments and collections, modern engineering systems, and civil service.

The general campaign to simplify county rule is proceeding on two extensive sectors. The first is the rural-county attack. The other is the urban-county movement, by which the large cities of the country seek to abolish or consolidate the county governments within their confines.

Despite the painfully slow advance in the urban areas, advocates of county reform nevertheless are cheered by the fact that the question has been pushed so forcibly by the voters into the attention of so many State Legislators. Altho the exact future of the county as a form of self-government is unpredictable, it is estimated that in thirty-four of the forty-eight States its reorganization is an active issue.

An American Hamlet

(Continued from page 18)

plagued by the ravages of hunger, disease, and age, seems more appreciably the character spun by Erskine Caldwell for the novel and recreated by Jack Kirkland for the play. He has, and must have, his explosive, profane moments, as in the spirited scene where he is told that he must quit the farm. Utterly penniless, completely wretched and helpless at this time, Bell brings to this suddenly glowing picture of *Jeeter* a wise combination of despair and defiance. *Jeeter* knows that the owners have the power to evict him, but he also knows that he was born on that soil, and as long as there is voice in his throat and protest in his heart he will fight to die upon it.

The new values found by Mr. Bell were somewhat blurred at the first performance by an acute nervousness. It is just to say that any player in distant memory would have been nervous. Mr. Hull had no reason for it, since he created the rôle and there loomed above and around him no chance for comparative criticism. Mr. Barton, hardened by years of vaudeville and the daily facing of vaudeville's treacherous audiences, knew better than to permit his nerves to destroy him. It even is doubtful if he was aware of nerves.

Mr. Bell, younger, tasked with succeeding two eminent actors who had scored in the rôle, and confronted by the unsaid but deadly fact that every minute motion and intonation would be watched and checked against the Hull and Barton performances, had as reasonable a justification for nerves as it was possible to conjure. Attention beat white-hot upon him and his was the frightening duty of making an equal if not better characterization of what rapidly is becoming the American *Hamlet*.

If, in pure justice, the nervousness is ignored and he is studied for his performance, Mr. Bell may honestly be said to have survived the most terrible ordeal in the contemporary American theater and to have been completely satisfying.



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This Business of Football

*Ken Strong, Best All-Round Back on the New York Giants, Has Been Through Football Mill
—From High School Star to Salaried Head-Liner; He Knows His Business*

By REAGAN MCCRARY

OUTSIDE the club-house at Manhattan's Polo Grounds, a couple of cars were parked at the curb. One carried Oregon license plates; the other Iowa plates. License plates from out of the State always excite at least a ripple of curiosity: What brought those cars here?

Inside the club-house, husky young men were getting into football uniforms. That accounts for the cars from Iowa and Oregon. Those cars—and trains and planes—had brought college graduates from California and Texas and Idaho—from everywhere to play professional football at the Polo Grounds, palace of professional sport, seat of America's national game, baseball.

One massive young professional sat and talked: Ken Strong, All-America '28 at New York University, product of "Chick" Meehan's school of football. But Ken Strong was first a strapping youngster on a high school team, at New Haven—in the shadow of Yale football traditions. Why wouldn't such a boy go to Yale?

"I could have gone to Yale," Strong answered. "But you know a local boy never likes to go to college in his own town. They don't make out so well. Albie Booth was the first to overcome that handicap, and he came along after my time."

That explains why Strong did not go to Yale. But why New York University? Perhaps quite a few other New Haven boys had gone there before him. Or perhaps Coach Meehan had exerted some influence in his decision to go to New York University.

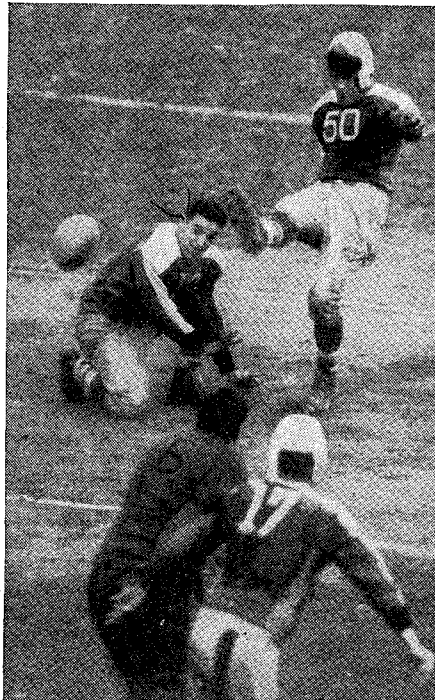
The Undergraduate Game

"Oh, sure," said Strong—and there was no belligerence, but only an admirable, matter-of-fact frankness under cross-examination: "Some of Chick's friends saw me playing in high school. They talked to me. It was all fixed for me to go to Syracuse with Chick. Then he took over the coaching job at N.Y.U., and I went there with him. I got a scholarship, and it was fixed for me to work my way through college, waiting on table, and stuff like that."

That sort of thing has met with a lot of criticism, but there must be some defense.

"Sure there is. Listen: Suppose a boy is born with an ability for music—then maybe he will get a music scholarship to help him through college. Now suppose a boy happens to be born a good football-player; that's his asset, his talent. They have to have good football-players in college, so why shouldn't this boy use his one ability to help himself get through some college?"

Of course, that is a very logical argument; but, after all, colleges are allegedly educational institutions, and boys are supposed to go there for an education.



© International

Ken Strong kicks a goal against the Chicago Bears

"Sure, college is a place to get an education," replied Strong, "and everybody says that football-players go to college just to play football. Those boys are an exception. Most of us go to college for an education, and all of us know that you can't get anywhere without an education. And most of us couldn't get an education, wouldn't have a chance to go to college, if we couldn't play football."

"And if that's the only way we can get to college, why make it tough for us. Look around the country to-day. There are a lot of men in big positions who were helped through college because they were good football-players—even a lot of graduates of Yale and Harvard."

Ken Strong was at New York University at a time when Meehan was building a team with a national reputation. Meehan packed Polo Grounds and Yankee Stadium with that team and reputation. And Strong was an ace in Meehan's hands, a name to pull the crowds through the turnstiles. But, since then, New York University has decided that it doesn't want that sort of reputation; football was "deemphasized."

The balance between "overemphasis" and "deemphasis" is a problem, seldom squarely faced, even at the sacred seats of the game. Princeton went outside and got Crisler to produce a winning team. Princeton's move forced similar action upon Yale. Now Casey has left Harvard at the end of a dismal succession of defeats. The problem is a simple one: A coach must turn out a winning team—but how?

"Sure, the best of them have to have a winning team. And every coach knows that if he can't turn out a winner, then he had better look for another job. And there's a lot in this thing of having a winning team; it does something to the college spirit, from top to bottom."

That is true: Witness Princeton. But in this age of Insulls, every phase of American life has become Big Business. Very often, motives get twisted in that sort of a system. It has happened in football. Strong described the "system" of American college football:

"Coaching is a man's job, and producing a winning team is part of that job. Chick Meehan did that at N.Y.U. Now he is at Manhattan, building up again. A coach has to be careful in that kind of a job. He mustn't turn out too good a team the first year he moves in. If he knocks off all the top notchers the first year, he won't get back on their schedules. No big college likes to get beaten by a little one. A coach has got to get all these good games on his schedule, and maybe get beat bad for a few years, but always slowly build up a good team. Crowley is doing that at Fordham. He's got a good schedule—some big colleges on it. He's built up a real attraction in the St. Mary's-Fordham game. But maybe he has built up a schedule a little ahead of his team. The team and the schedule have to be built up together."

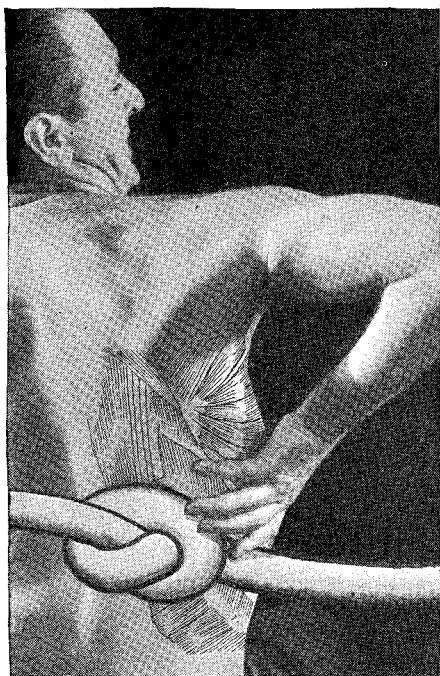
Post-Graduate Profession

There is a part of American football that is more frankly and openly a business than is the college game. It is steadily growing to be "Big Business"—the big business of professional football. Ken Strong is riding at the top of that game. Last Sunday he played with the New York Giants against the Chicago Bears for the National League Championship. He had built up an excellent record in the thirteen regular games of the season before that play-off for the title.

He had scored six touch-downs, eight points after touch-down, and four field-goals for a total of fifty-six points—nineteen points more than the second highest scorer on the Giants, Harry Newman.

"The depression sent a lot of boys into pro football who would have had other jobs in good times," said Strong. "It has helped a good many of them to pay off debts they ran up in order to get through college."

"You don't find such a lot of All-America players in pro football, not because they haven't got the stuff, but simply because no team could afford to put out enough money in salaries to get all those big names on the field at once. The pro



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game is going to come out of the depression in fine shape. Its growing popularity will enable the club-owners to pay the bigger salaries that will get the best players when other jobs begin to open up.”

Professional football does appear to be a pretty good job for those who can take the punishment that goes with the pay.

“Pro football is hard football,” said Strong. “We play just as hard as we ever did in college, and we play to win—just as we did in college. There's not as much wasted energy, no running up and down the field to make a great show of spirit. As a matter of fact, pro football is not as rough as the college game. You know how a fellow will get in a game in college and want to make a good show for the coaches. He wants to be seen getting off of every pile—makes it look as if he had a part in the tackle. That's what makes pile-ups, and that's how players get hurt.”

Most of the huskies getting into football pads and pants around the club-house looked somehow fat and soft—like heavy-weight wrestlers. They had all developed matted inches of flesh, built to absorb punishment. Their muscles looked a bit “used.”

“But we stay in good condition,” said Strong. “It's a matter of self-preservation with us. You are in shape to turn in the goods, else you get laid up with an injury or laid off for loafing. We have the best trainers and doctors to look after us.”

No Fortunes to Be Made Yet

The players in the professional game draw salaries even while they are laid up with injuries. Campbell was operated on during the training period before the regular season opened, and he hasn't played since; still he draws his salary.

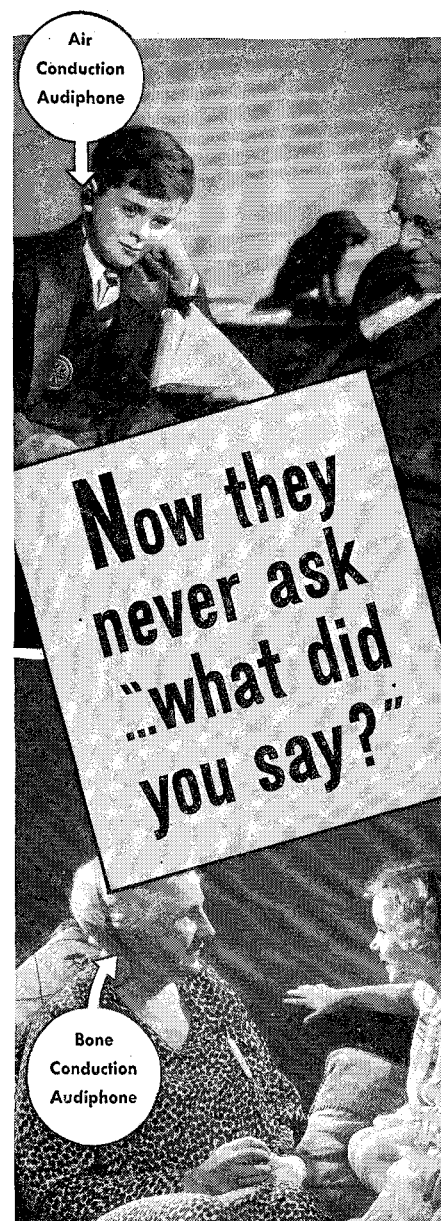
Some of the players get very good salaries, most of them receive more a game than Babe Ruth. Cagle got as high as \$750 a game.

“You can make pretty good money in the game,” said Strong. “I think Harry Newman and Grange get about the top salary now—around \$5,000 a season of thirteen games. I get about \$3,000 a season. Then, of course, players add to that in different ways—indorsing cigarettes, and working in sporting-goods stores.”

But there are no salaries at present in the game that enable a player to set enough aside to live on the rest of his life, as in baseball. The players must look ahead.

“Of course they do,” Strong agreed. “The average player can't stay in the game over eight years. I'm twenty-eight and I've been in it six years. A lot of us look on the pro game as a sort of graduate school, preparing us for jobs as coaches. It is good for that—certainly for me. I get more offers for coaching jobs every year I play pro football. I hope to take one of these offers one of these days.

“Then, too, a lot of fellows play professional football in order to get enough money to finish a law education, or to get through medical school. Even in professional football, there are a lot of college graduates who realize that you can't get anywhere without an education.”



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Wanted: A Common Code for Basketball

Growth of the Game, Probably Played More Widely Than Any Other Sport in America, Stunted by Varying Interpretations of the Rules in Different Parts of Nation

By STANLEY B. FRANK

ACCORDING to the strict letter of the rules, college basketball is essentially a non-contact game. Purist New England keeps as closely to theory as is humanly possible, and plays a game which is as lusty as touch-football. The South gives its young men more latitude in the business of hand-to-hand fighting, with a resultant quickening of the pace and spectator interest. The East, with the exception of the New England fundamentalists, interprets the rules with exuberant and enthusiastic reading between the lines, and probably plays the soundest basketball technically, certainly the fastest and most imaginative.

The Middle West and Far West place more emphasis on the physical aspects of the game, and sometimes come up with a pretty fair imitation of a water-front brawl.

There is a bird's-eye view of a game which probably is played by more people in the United States than any other sport, one which should be truly national in scope and one which, nevertheless, has developed as many sectional styles of play as there are characteristic idioms of speech.

Crashing Mid-Western Game

Discrepancies making for varying styles of play spring from the interpretation of the code by working officials. The Middle West, for instance, says that basketball can and should be a rousing game involving crashing body-contact. Maybe it is right; the fans seem to like hell-for-leather tactics best. Crowds of 13,000 are not uncommon in the Big Ten Conference; New England, the cradle of the game, considers 1,000 a large attendance.

Bad feeling and impassioned oratory follow in the wake of intersectional contests, which rarely are fair tests of relative team-ability. All other factors being equal, the home team invariably will win because the visitors' attack is ruined by whistle-blowing, or their defense is riddled by tactics which they have been taught are gross violations.

A case in point: The University of Pittsburgh, always a high-ranking team, geographically belongs to the East, but plays typical Mid-Western basketball. Coach "Doc" Carlson's offense is based upon the use of screening—"pick-off," or block plays, as they are technically known. Pitt in its best years, has gone to New York and frequently has been given terrific battles by subnormal metropolitan teams, because local officials regard the pick-off as illegal. Conversely, a New York team makes an overnight jump to Pittsburgh, and considers itself lucky if it comes back in one piece, after absorbing severe body-punishment from the pick-offs featured by Pitt.

To repeat: Basketball is a non-contact game theoretically, but the rules agree that "it is obvious that personal contact can not

be avoided entirely when ten players are moving with great rapidity over a limited playing space."

The number of basketball teams in operation throughout the country exceeds by far the combined total of organized football, baseball and hockey teams. And, perversely enough, the game's enormous popularity is one of the obstacles in the path of standardization. Three coaches, who teach different styles of play, exert a profound influence on every young basketball player at some time or other.

In the East, the head man is Nat Holman, coach at the College of the City of New York and the most dominant personality the game has ever known. He combines the talents and showmanship of Babe Ruth and the late Knute Rockne in the playing and coaching fields. He stresses the short-passing, fast-breaking offense most Eastern teams use. Dr. Walter Meanwell, of Wisconsin, has the largest following in the Big Ten and Middle West. Phog Allen of Kansas is the leader in the Big Six; his sphere of influence is wide-spread.

These three men have confined their coaching to their respective sections; they have not done the missionary work seen in football. Amos Alonzo Stagg and Fielding Yost, originally from the East, spread the gridiron gospel in the Middle West. John Heisman of Pennsylvania was a pioneer in the South. "Pop" Warner, Cornell '96, and Howard Jones, a Yale man, made the Far West the football power it is to-day. Basketball has never known such a common groundwork in coaching theory.



Courtesy of the Atlanta Constitution

Basketball action in the South: Georgia vs. Georgia Tech

The rules, which lend themselves to all sorts of interpretations, can be blamed for contributing toward the division along sectional lines. The chief source of trouble seems to come from the fact that the code is worded negatively: It tells what a player shall NOT do rather than defines his legal rights in unequivocal terms.

Basketball is a game of swiftly changing situations. The action is so fast and spontaneous that individual players are largely motivated by instinctive reactions to conditions as they develop. When a referee is told he must be guided by "the apparent intent of the players," confusion is inevitable. Referees are not psychic.

Spectator Demands Action

The spectator definitely likes to see fast action. Just how much is the question. Last year, for instance, in a game between Notre Dame and Purdue, the huge number of fifty-two fouls was called; obviously too much whistle-blowing. Yet, if the harassed referee had not cracked down on the boys a fine Donnybrook would have followed in the natural course of events.

If the basketball bigwigs ever decide to choose arbitrarily the most satisfying and fastest version of basketball, it seems that the Eastern game would be the happiest basis for compromise. It is a significant fact that when college men started to play professionally, the Eastern stars made good in the American League—which gracefully died in 1930—while the men from Western schools found the pace too fast and tricky. The Original Celtics, unanimously conceded to be the best team basketball has ever known, was composed entirely of men who lived and learned the game in New York.

The trend to-day in basketball seems to be toward the elimination of the purely physical elements in the game with the purpose of giving fuller expression to imagination and technical skill. The Southern division of the Pacific Coast Conference will experiment this winter with the elimination of the center tap, which gives the tall man an advantage he may not deserve. The three-second rule on the pivot play also has the same idea behind it. The circumference of the ball, once thirty and one-half to thirty-one and one-half inches, has been reduced to twenty-nine and one-half inches to facilitate ball handling and passing, the basis of fast basketball.

Industry protests against a compulsory code. Basketball cries for regimentation. There is prestige—and money—to be made if a standard code can be evolved. Here is one infant industry which would welcome the removal of sectional suspicions and the introduction of strenuous cracking-down from people in the driver's seat.

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Week-End Winners

The best and probably the most exciting game of football of the year was played at the Polo Grounds in New York City last Sunday, when the Giants scored twenty-seven points in the last period to win the National Professional League title from the Chicago Bears by a score of 30-13. Ken Strong starred in the game, scoring seventeen points—two touch-downs and a spectacular thirty-eight-yard placement goal. The Giants demonstrated a balanced offense: 170 yards by rushing, 112 yards on forwards, and fifty-four with laterals.

The Bears were leading, 13-3, at the end of the third period, thanks to two field-goals by Manders and a touch-down by the pounding Nagurski. The Giants played the last half in basketball shoes, to aid their footing on the frozen ground.

Danowski's brilliant passing made the Giants forget the loss of their star tosser, Harry Newman. Danowski completed seven out of thirteen attempted passes, one for a touch-down. And the final touch-down, scored on a running-play, was Danowski's.

On the Saturday before, Notre Dame, with Elmer Layden's young brother doing all the scoring, beat Southern California, 14-0. And Tennessee added another defeat to the record of Louisiana State, 19-13. Down in San Antonio, Michigan State beat Texas A. and M., 26-13. Southern Methodist wound up a long season by beating Washington University in St. Louis, 7-0, on a pass. Texas Christian beat Santa Clara, 9-7, by the margin of a field-goal.

A surprise to nobody, Minnesota was awarded the Rockne Trophy, as the best college football team of 1934, according to the "Dickinson System" of ratings.

After pumping away 2,453 miles during last week around the track in Madison Square Garden, the team of Alfred Letourner and Gerard Debaets was declared winner by two laps in the fifty-seventh six-day bicycle race, at midnight last Saturday. The "Red Devil" pair—Letourner and Debaets—were hard pressed by Brocardo and Schoen. The plucky Italian and German riders, most popular team in the Garden, pulled out of a fifteen-lap trailing position to come within two laps of beating the Franco-Belgian pair.

Sports Calendar

Football

Jan. 1—Alabama vs. Stanford, Rose Bowl, Pasadena, California.

Jan. 1—Tulane vs. Temple, "Sugar Bowl," New Orleans, Louisiana.

Jan. 1—East vs. West, San Francisco, California.

Golf

Dec. 26-29—Mid-winter Tournament, Pinehurst, North Carolina.

Horse-Racing

Dec. 25—Opening, Alamo Downs, San Antonio, Texas.

Dec. 25—Opening, Los Angeles Turf Club, Santa Anita Park, Arcadia, California.

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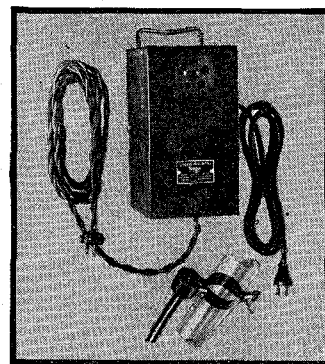
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Planning Relief for Distressed Railroads

Exchange of RFC Notes for Endangered Rail Bonds Is Suggested to Forestall Receiverships; Government's Successful Bond Sale; Wall Street Anticipates a Merrier Christmas

By ROBERT WINSMORE

COMING Federal relief for weak and debt-burdened railroads is now clearly indicated. It will be officially urged upon Congress as a pressing necessity. In one form or another, it will involve purpose to protect railroad-security owners measurably, and to avoid a series of receiverships that would mean further deterioration of general railroad credit, further great destruction of widely distributed asset values.

The problem is intricate, and there will be much heated argument before an experimental solution is decided upon. Of several plans already put forth with more or less potent backing, that which has received most serious attention is the one disclosed last week as the product of *Standard Statistics*. It calls for an exchange of Government-guaranteed RFC five-year notes for the outstanding bonds of those—and only those—railroads which are definitely threatened with receiverships and are clearly in need of permanent reorganization.

To Sustain Railroad Credit

The notes would bear the interest rate which other five-year government obligations now bear. They would be exchanged for railroad bonds on a price basis temptingly above the present depressed market quotations for the latter, but upon terms which would allow estimated 1934 earnings to cover RFC interest charges.

Possessed of the bonds taken in exchange, the RFC, in conjunction with the ICC, would proceed to effect reorganizations of the financial structures of the tottering roads without resort to receiverships. Such reorganizations would produce new securities in place of those now existing. Ultimately, with rehabilitation completed and earning power reestablished, the original bondholders, or their assigns, could reexchange their RFC notes for the new securities, pro rata.

Thus the properties, financially readjusted, would be handed back to their present creditors and owners after the latter had been secured by an interest-bearing government obligation during the interim of unavoidable reconstruction which otherwise might well be disastrous.

This, very briefly, is an outline of the *Standard Statistics* proposal which has been getting serious consideration in Washington, in Wall Street, and elsewhere. It calls for some permanent sacrifice of principal and interest by owners of railroad bonds, but only in cases where a now unknown, and perhaps greater, measure of sacrifice already appears inevitable. It

would decrease now insupportable railroad debts and fixed charges; make reorganizations relatively speedy and inexpensive; sustain and strengthen general railroad credit; remove a depressing uncertainty from the whole railroad-bond market; preserve the real claims of bondholders and permit stockholders to retain a portion of their equities. The plan and its carefully worked out details merit careful study.

★ ★ ★

The financial optimism that is growing steadily, if cautiously, was given further definite encouragement last week by the emphatic success of the Government's unexpectedly large offering of new securities. To be sure, a vast aggregate of deliberate overbidding was represented by the sixfold subscription to \$900,000,000 of bonds and notes that were offered for cash sale in conjunction with the refunding, by exchange, of an even larger amount of maturing certificates. Nevertheless, the readiness with which the low-interest-bearing securities were snapped up by banks and fiduciaries was impressively indicative of returning confidence.

It was indicative of more than that, particularly when considered in conjunction with the sustained firmness of the general securities market. Despite conjecture by Mark Sullivan and other Administration critics, the supposed imminence of further huge borrowings and spendings is not yet affecting the Government's credit. The nation's bankers are in no wise cold, or even lukewarm, with respect to cooperation with Washington. Forecasts of dire doings by Congress in the near future are causing no new unsettlement of investment sentiment.

There has been some carping disposition

Significance of Treasury Financing

to believe that, with the Treasury well fortified with cash, the addition of nearly a billion to the national debt at this time betokens Administration purposes to make some startling increase in its spending immediately. As a mere inference, this seems unjustified. Six months ago the Treasury did the same thing, selling nearly as many new securities, altho its current resources were considerably larger than at present. It was then wisely providing for expenditures during the ensuing four or five months, and there is no yet apparent reason to assume that it is doing otherwise now.

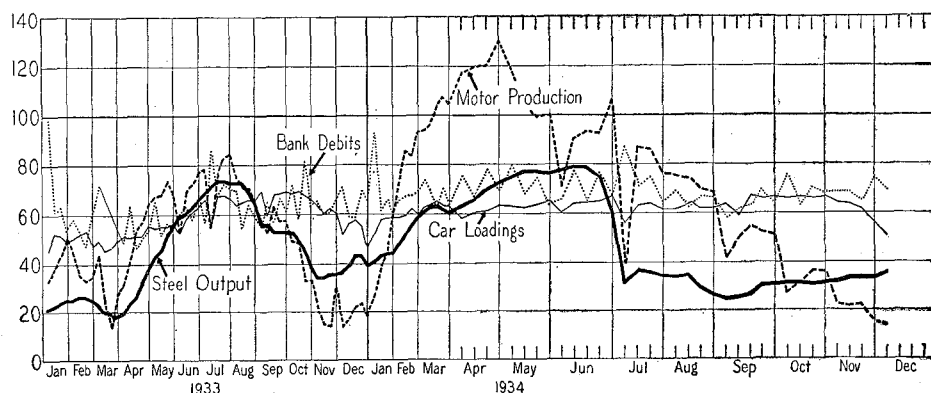
★ ★ ★

For the new cheerfulness which Wall Street itself has been exhibiting of late, greater market activity is chiefly responsible, and not sober considerations of successful government financing. Nothing ever serves as well to dispel gloom in the financial district as an increase in the volume of Stock-Exchange trading, and the improvement in that respect which has marked recent weeks has produced noteworthy change in the mental attitude of those who have to do with the stock market and its works. There is more bullishness on tap in brokers' offices than for months past.

Half-million-share days on the Stock Exchange spell deficit for the average brokerage firm. Million-share days are not profitable. But when the daily total reaches 1,500,000 shares and more, the results for most brokers are recorded in black ink, and optimism blossoms. Bits of good news become important again, and sinister matters appear less disturbing.

Trading has averaged far below 1,500,000 a day through 1934. Few Stock-Ex-

Wall Street's Happier Mood



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending December 1.

change members, their associates or their employees will be able to call the year a satisfactory one. Yet the present pick-up in the volume of transactions is promoting hope that before long irksome economies may become unnecessary, staggered employment given up, former clerks restored to their places. That same Wall Street which was sadly downcast and ill-tempered only a month ago is now looking forward to a merry—comparatively merry—Christmas.

Public-Utility Firms Plan Court Tests of Power Issue

It is increasingly evident that public interest has been widely aroused by the most recent developments in the contest between Government and private enterprise in the public-utility industry. The contest is no new one, and public interest in it has never been lacking, but President Roosevelt started a new series of poppings last month when he told the citizenry of Tupelo, Mississippi, that their municipal distribution at low rates of hydro-electric power bought from the TVA "is going to be copied in every State of the Union before we get through."

Perhaps the President was smiling genially when he made the prediction, but in print it carried a note of truculence, and major public-utility interests, banded together in the Edison Electric Institute, promptly announced readiness to fight. Thomas N. McCarter, who heads the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, and is President of the Edison Institute, declared that, in self-defense, the legality of the whole Roosevelt program for Muscle Shoals and similar Federal projects will now be challenged in the courts.

To Go to Highest Court

Such eminent counsel as Newton D. Baker and James M. Beck, respectively liberal Democrat and conservative Republican, were shown to have rendered opinions that the acts and purposes of the TVA are unconstitutional, as well as illegal because not authorized by law of Congress. On that the courts—ultimately the Supreme Court—will be asked to rule.

As if to echo this, Judge W. I. Grubb, ruling on a TVA injunction motion in the United States District Court at Birmingham a fortnight ago, held that the Government has no constitutional authority to manufacture and sell hydro-electric power as a business. It may, he said, sell any surplus of power produced incidentally when engaged in lawful occupations, such as navigation control, flood prevention, and the like, but may not engage in power-production primarily to compete with other producers. That opinion also will be carried to the Supreme Court.

Thus the issue is joined and a vitally important, even epochal, decision by the highest tribunal is in prospect. The real fight is not one for public ownership of utilities, but one for lower power-rates, which is to say, for lessened exploitation of the public by private enterprise.

"What a grand meal, Bob; you
SHE: certainly know how to pick
places."

HE: "Righto! They have the best
food here of any place in town."

"The only trouble is my tum-
SHE: my is so full I'm afraid I'll have
acid indigestion."

"Not on your life, Sally. I al-
HE: ways keep a roll of TUMS in my
pocket. They prevent, as well as
quickly relieve, heartburn."



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They Relieve Acid Indigestion . . Heartburn . .
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soda or any water-soluble alkalis. Instead TUMS contain an antacid compound soluble only in the presence of acid. When the excess acid in the stomach is corrected, the action of TUMS stops. So much better than taking harsh, household alkalis—which have to be eliminated through the blood and kidneys when there is excess.

A roll of TUMS in your pocket insures quick relief from acid indigestion, sour stomach, gas or heartburn whenever these aggravating symptoms occur. You'll find TUMS make many a good meal a success—by quickly ending the discomfort that often occurs afterwards. Get a roll today at any drug store. They are only 10c.

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Bluff Bids in Contract Bridge

Time and Again, Despite Repeated Failures, "Psychics" Are Called, Yet the Object Is Attained About as Frequently as a Triple Play in Baseball Is Effected Without Aid

By WALTER MALOWAN

PSYCHIC bids (bluff bids) in contract bridge are about as rare as unassisted triple plays in baseball or holes-in-one in golf. Small wonder that "psychics" are tried so much despite many failures.

Two years ago, times were more propitious for psychic bidders, as effective counter-measures had not been found; also because the element of surprise helped the adventurer. Now the average player is on the lookout for psychic bids, and usually succeeds in thwarting them.

There are many who claim the credit for having originated the "psychic," but Dorothy Sims, well-known bridge-player and sculptress, has the strongest claim. Whether or not the psychic bid actually was an origination is open to question. My own opinion is that it merely is an adaptation, for there is no essential difference between a so-called psychic bid in bridge and a bluff bet in poker—and the latter probably is as old as poker itself. Strictly speaking, psychics were not unknown even in the heyday of auction bridge, when the following trap-bid was used frequently:

The opening bidder would rush into a one no-trump, and after two passes the fourth hand would bid two hearts on a hand something like this:

Spades 7 4 2, Hearts A 3, Diamonds 4 2,
Clubs A K Q 9 7 4

It was probable that one of the opponents then would go to two no-trump, and, after the lead of a heart, the nice club suit would be run off. This type of psychic has become obsolete in contract bridge, as opening bids of one no-trump are uncommon. Furthermore, the partner rarely passes such a bid, and a two no-trump hardly is to be expected after a two-heart bid, if the one no-trump has not been raised.

Classes of Psychic Bids

Psychic bids which are employed in contract bridge and which have occasional chance of success may be divided into the following groups:

(1) The opening bid on a trickless or almost trickless hand. This bid is made on the principle that attack is the best defense, but it is rather dangerous for first or second hand, as the partner may easily be more deceived than the opponents. A third-hand bid is now always looked upon with suspicion, and the partner is supposed to watch his step until the third-hand bidder has shown some definite signs of strength. Against fairly strong opposition this bid will work only as a lead-director. For instance, when third hand holds Spades 9 4 2, Hearts K Q J 9 3, Diamonds 7 4, Clubs 10 9 2, a heart bid may succeed in preventing a no-trump contract, which might possibly be the best bet for the opposing side.

Neither side vulnerable North-Dealer			
♠ A Q J 10 ♥ A K Q 10 7 4 ♦ Q J ♣ A N W E S ♠ K 6 4 ♥ 3 2 ♦ 10 9 8 3 2 ♣ 10 3 2			
♠ 8 7 3 ♥ J 9 6 5 ♦ A K 6 4 ♣ K 5 ♠ 9 5 2 ♥ 8 ♦ 7 5 ♣ Q J 9 8 7 6 4			
The Bidding:			
NORTH	EAST	SOUTH	WEST
1 ♦	Pass	1 ♥	Double
2 ♥	Pass	3 ♣	4 ♥
Double	Pass	Pass	Redouble
Pass	Pass	5 ♣	Double
5 ♥	Pass	6 ♣	Double
Pass	Pass	Pass	

(2) Bid of a suit, when holding one or two small cards in it or a void. This bluff bid should be used as an overcall only, and preferably when the partner has opened the bidding.

(3) Psychic no-trump bids. The opponents' suit bid is overcalled with a no-trump without any sign of a stopper, or other defensive strength, but holding one good suit to which to turn in case of a double. This bid is made for the purpose of buying the contract cheaply, possibly without being doubled. In some cases the fake no-trump bid, if taken at its face value, will prevent a slam bid.

(4) Psychic three no-trump bids. These are used only after the partner has passed, preferably when the opponents have a partial score. If North, your partner, has made no bid, and East bids a no-trump, with sixty on the score, you may safely assume that West will bid a suit, as this is the safest way to make game. If you hold Spades 10 9, Hearts 8 7, Diamonds J, Clubs Q J 10 7 6 5 3 2, your best bid, paradoxical as it may sound, is three no-trump. If you do not take a single trick you will lose 450 points, while the opponents apparently can score a grand slam. If you are doubled, you turn to your club suit. Even if your dummy is trickless, you lose only 700 points, and experience the "grand and glorious" feeling of having prevented a slam bid, and at a bargain price.

(5) The psychic informatory double. This is the one psychic which may safely be used even by vulnerable players. Let us assume that you are looking at six solid spades (or preferably more) and nothing else, and are faced by an opponent's suit bid. Instead of bidding your spades, you double for a take-out, which is supposed to indicate more than three high-card tricks and distributed strength. This bluff may or may not win, but is worth trying.

(6) The psychic two-bid. This kind of smoke-screen is virtually valueless, as it has no satisfactory continuation in the bidding. The last time I saw it tried, a few months ago, the dealer started with two clubs and his partner responded with two spades. As the entire honor-strength of the dealer consisted of a queen and a jack, he passed, for he was in danger of being taken to a slam. As an opening two-bid is a forcing bid in almost any system, and, in others, guarantees at least one rebid, the pass over the two-spade bid gave away the entire show and exposed the bluff immediately.

(7) Psychic bids made on strong hands. To give an example, let us take this hand:

Spades K J 7, Hearts A K Q 10 7 4,
Diamonds 7 3, Clubs A Q.

South, the fortunate holder of this pleasing array, starts the hostilities with one heart, and his partner obliges with a one-spade bid. The best continuation for South is a forcing bid of three diamonds. This apparently fatuous bid has a dual purpose. If North can go to four diamonds, a slam in hearts or spades should be ventured. But even if he should respond with three hearts or three spades, South might risk a five bid, inviting the partner to bid a slam. It is probable that the three-diamond call would prevent an opening lead of that suit and a slam would be made.

Addicts to psychic bids always should have a fairly safe suit to fall back on when caught in their own trap. Furthermore, vulnerable psychics, with the exception of the informatory double, are not advisable, as vulnerable sets are very expensive even tho undoubled. The most important consideration is not to be too venturesome when playing with "mechanical" partners, otherwise a tragicomedy may result—as happened with the hand shown in the accompanying diagram.

Failure of Psychic Bid

The bidding of this hand demonstrates that South was theoretically right when he made his psychic heart bid, as the East-West players actually had an easy game in that suit; South's tactics might have succeeded had not West's heart suit been very strong. In practise, however, South lacked good judgment, as he selected a time for his psychic bid when he was not only faced by an able opponent, but was handicapped by a partner who could see no farther than his own hand, and was quite unable to solve even the most obvious bidding problem. At one stage of the auction, South might have allowed West to play the hand at four hearts redoubled, but declined to do so. How North, under such conditions, could imagine that South preferred to be the declarer at five hearts, rather than five clubs, defies explanation.

From Our Readers to Our Readers

Brevity is one of the first thoughts contributors to this department should keep in mind.

Hundreds of letters bearing on the same subject are frequently received. It is physically impossible to publish more than three or four which bring out special points.

Critical comments are as welcome as friendly expressions of approval.

Communists and Fascists, Here

To the Editor of *The Literary Digest*—Sir:—There is something puzzling about this: the Communists are acknowledged the right to have a place on the ballot, yet the ordinary papers picture them as anarchists and talk about various means of suppressing them, even exterminating them.

In every strike of labor, or student protest-meeting, the Communists are given all the blame, and the assumption is made that to be a Communist is a crime. Five or ten protesting college men get head-lines and condemnation as Communists.

However, the charge against Fascists brought by Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler are quickly forgotten by the press, while if he had made the charge that Communists had asked him to lead a march on Washington, the papers would still be talking about it. Is not Fascism as grave a menace to our type of government? As ruthless in suppressing its opponents?

OWEN C. WICKS.
(Democrat.)

Seattle.

[The Communist vote for President in 1932 was 102,991.—Ed.]

Harried Husbands' Plight

To the Editor of *The Literary Digest*—Sir:—Mrs. H. S. D.'s question as to who kills off our men is easily answered. Our dear women, of course. Let's see what kills them off prematurely.

The man has put in a hard day's work at office or shop. Does he get rest when he gets home? Oh, no; wife usually is raring to get out of the house. So poor hubby is rushed through a fast dinner, dressed up again, and led to the slaughter of "Social Obligations."

Then there is the feeding. It does not matter whether he walks less than a mile a day, and sits all day in a chair wrestling phones, or works like a navvy, his food is the same, unsuited to him. Even if he gets a night at home he gets no rest. Either somebody drops in to spoil his peace, or wife starts one of her marathon talks.

If you want to keep your man, feed him properly. Let him manage his own life. Let him develop his hobby. And remember that he is the king-pin around which the whole works turn.

FREDERICK G. HEHR.
(Boss in his own home.)

Sayville, New York.

"Ough"

To the Editor of *The Literary Digest*—Sir:—The world will come to use simplified spelling and abandon our present bulky and ponderous system just as horses are being used less and less ever since the automobile was introduced.

As I understand the matter, the chief argument against revising our spelling is that we get farther away from the original Latin and Greek stems and thereby make it harder for foreigners to learn our language. Yet have you ever seen anything so hard for a foreigner to understand as our senseless suffix—ough? In through it has the *u* sound, in plough it has the *ow* sound, in tough it has the sound *uff*, in cough it has the *off* sound, etc. *ad infinitum*; *ad nauseam*.

PHILIP MEIGHEN, JR...

Minneapolis.



Day by Day

—Patton in the *Dallas Journal*

Government Medicine

To the Editor of *The Literary Digest*—Sir:—I have been interested in the letters to *THE DIGEST* upon government medicine, of which Dr. H. B. Wentz's of October 27 was the first. One vital objection to any form of state medicine is that it would give all the people only one form of medical practise; and that would not suit them any better than one form of religion! Even if the "regular" school of medicine did make a better showing, it would be an unjust invasion of personal freedom, and a violation of the "Bill of Rights" for that one school to be forced upon those who object.

H. B. BRADFORD.
Washington, D. C.

Two Buttons and a String

To the Editor of *The Literary Digest*—Sir:—I would like to ask Messrs. Masters and Kilgore how could a round buttonhole catch? The only solution to this great problem is to have no buttonholes at all. Instead, have two (2) buttons. From one there is a string which you wind around the other. No credit at all. I took the idea from the envelopes.

J. A. CICCOLO.
Boston.

Insull Case as a Spur to U. S. Control

To the Editor of *The Literary Digest*—Sir:—A Chicago jury has unwittingly rendered the people of this United States a great service. They have, by their action in acquitting Samuel Insull, brought government operation and control of public utilities just one step nearer.

That unlimited authority, by individuals, in the matter of controlling the destinies of millions of investors must be brought under control to prevent a similar occurrence, regardless of how that occurrence might be brought about, goes without saying.

L. S. BAIER.

Milwaukie, Oregon.

[Insull was cleared recently of government charges of perpetrating a \$100,000,000 mail-fraud. A Federal indictment charging him with fraudulent transfer of assets, and an Illinois indictment charging embezzlement, are pending.—Ed.]

"Wham-Bingo Comics"

To the Editor of *The Literary Digest*—Sir:—Why not a *LITERARY DIGEST* poll on the question of newspaper comics? It's about time to save the rising generation from complete mental collapse, as well as from goose-pimple complexes, and it is more than satisfying to see a rebellion against this department of journalism coming along.

Certainly the newspaper editors know that pages of cheap sentiment, vulgarity, assorted versions of maudlin mystery and crime are not food for children. If stabbings and shootings and abductions are not good on the screen they are still worse in the funny (?) columns which are gobbled up by youngsters every day in the week in practically every home from New York to California.

It is pitiable enough to see an adult population with arrested development poring over the thriller strips and the "wham-bingo" strips, but there is no excuse to hand these things to children to absorb along with their education. As two of your recent correspondents point out, there are comics which live up to the name—normal, amusing, intelligent, even absurdly humorous—and I believe a country-wide campaign against the other objectionable type would be encouraged by publishers themselves, just as the movie-producers have demonstrated by their own move toward improvement.

CHARLES N. DRAKE.

Brooklyn.

History as You Like It

To the Editor of *The Literary Digest*—Sir:—I am thanking you for your courage in publishing Richard Marlowe's letter. He refers to the New Deal as being the same as the deal nearly 2,000 years ago whereby the rulers debauched the Romans.

He might have added, the results of this deal were that the barbarians came in and destroyed these corrupted, weakened people, and civilization was set back nearly a thousand years.

F. P. HOLBROOK.

San Diego.

To the Editor of *The Literary Digest*—Sir:—In your issue of November 24, Richard Marlowe, of Elmira, New York, tells us that the New Deal is the same old racket by which Peter is always robbed to pay Paul. But Paul has been robbed so long that he needs a little help to keep him alive.

The processing tax may be a political racket, but it is the first one in our history that was planned to help the needy.

All other rackets were designed to benefit the racketeers themselves. The working people have been fleeced unmercifully, all through our history.

As for the Roman Republic, it had no liberties to lose. It was a miserable community of slaves and sycophants dominated by a group of plutocrats and their military flunkies. To strike a working balance between political liberty and economic security is the great problem of all enlightened governments. In that the Roman Empire succeeded much better than the Roman Republic.

Yes, read your history, boys, but read it with open minds, and do not become hysterical over the mild changes in economic affairs which our President is trying to bring about. They may result in something better. Too much anxiety about liberty can defeat its own purpose, by sweeping away all ideals of security. Without security as to the means to keep alive liberty is an empty name.

W. H. AYKROYD.

Jacksonville, Florida.

[Many other letters on this subject have been received. Some praise *THE LITERARY DIGEST* for printing Mr. Marlowe's attack on the New Deal, and others reply to his charges.—Ed.]

The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Winner.—"This clock we won runs fine—it does an hour in forty-five minutes!"—*Everybody's Weekly* (London).

Oh!—HE—"Who spilled mustard on this waffle, dear?"

SHE—"Oh, John! How could you? This is lemon pie."—*Wise Cracks*.

G'wan!—JEAN—"Fashions may come and go, but there's always a demand for cosmetics."

JUNE—"Yes, women can't go wan forever."—*Pathfinder*.

One Yarn to Go.—FILM STAR—"Yes, I said I wanted a home with at least ten children."

FRIEND—"My dear, what makes you say such foolish things?"

"The publicity department."—*Film Fun*.

Consolation.—A lecturer tells us that prehistoric men were never bow-legged or round-shouldered. Still, we would rather be bow-legged than prehistoric.—*Punch* (London).

Let Freedom Ring.—ARTHUR—"So your new job makes you independent?"

ALBERT—"Absolutely. I get here any time I want before eight, and leave just when I please after five."—*American Boy*.

Just a Little Squirt.—"Are you a doctor?" asked a young lady, stepping into a drug store.

"Naw," replied the youth behind the white counter. "I'm just the fizzician."—*American Boy*.

Accurate Estimate.—"I'll be good for a penny, mother," coaxed little William, hopefully.

"Oh, Willie," reproved his mother, "why can't you be like your father? He isn't good for a penny. He's good for nothing!"—*Christian Science Monitor*.

But Rising Temperature.—JUDGE (in traffic court)—"I'll let you off with a fine this time, but another day I'll send you to jail."

DRIVER—"Sort of a weather-forecast, eh, Judge?"

"What do you mean?"

"Fine to-day—Cooler to-morrow."—*Toronto Globe*.

Just One, Nowadays.—It happened in New York's lower East Side.

"How many seasons are there?" asked the teacher.

"Just two," answered Rachel.

"What are they?" inquired the puzzled instructor.

"Slack and busy," replied Rachel.—*Chicago Tribune*.



"I told him I'd do it some day!"

—Judge

Copy-Cat.—"I hear that Mrs. Highbride is much disappointed in her husband."

"Dreadfully. She understood he was a home-loving man and now he wants to tag along with her everywhere she goes."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Might Have Been a Hiccup.—The tenderfoot thought he could ride, and mounted a pony in front of a lot of cowboys. The pony soon threw him. A cowboy, helping him up, said: "Well! What threw you?" "What threw me? Why she bucked something fearful! Didn't you see her buck?" cried the tenderfoot. "Buck!" said the cowboy. "Hell! She only coughed!"—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

Another Victim.—"Where is that beautiful canary-bird of yours that used to sing so clearly and sweetly?" asked Mrs. Weatherbee.

"I had to sell him," Mrs. Butlam said tearfully. "My son left the cage on the radio set and he learned static."—*Montreal Star*.

Any Bounty?—ALFALFA IKE—"What happened to that tenderfoot who was out here last week?"

BADGER PETE—"Oh, he was brushin' his teeth with some of that new-fangled tooth paste and one of the boys thought he had hydrophobia and shot him!"—*Washington Evening Star*.

Slips That Pass in the Night

Figures Don't Lie.—The report shows 603 deaths and 13,736 births among babies under 1 year old.—*Los Angeles paper*.

What—No Suspenders?—Workshops to produce cotton trousers for the needy at a rate of 200 pairs each per week.—*Boston paper*.

Cynics' Corner.

FOR TRADE—One good deer rifle for a woman.—*Advertisement in Cloverland (Mich.) paper*.

Powerful Katrinka's Little Brother.—Ripping through the defense like an emery-wheel cutting through steel, Irvin —, 15-pound full-back, led the University to a 19-to-0 victory to-day.—*Los Angeles paper*.

Say "Enough."—He was placed in jail until satisfied.—*Boise (Idaho) paper*.

Cushioned Blow.—CURTAIN HITS DIVAN

TAKING BOW ON NOSE

—Head-line in *San Antonio paper*.

Pig in the Parlor.—

UNFURNISHED house. Suitable for chickens and cows. Modern plumbing.—*Advertisement in Santa Barbara paper*.

Because He Didn't Say "Positively."—G— maintained that he was traveling only 0 miles per hour but police doubt this, according to reports.—*Los Angeles paper*.

Camera!—Receiving with Rev. and Mrs. —, was Harry H. —, gowned in an afternoon frock of black chiffon with a corsage of orchids.—*Worcester (Mass.) paper*.

All the Way from Elysium.—The upturned, serious faces below him were those of the rugged ancestors of the old pioneers. They had come miles to hear him speak.—*Knoxville (Tenn.) paper*.

An extension of this department is now being produced in a series of motion-pictures entitled "THE SPICE OF LIFE" and may now be enjoyed by our readers at thousands of leading theaters throughout the United States and Canada. These releases are being distributed by Columbia Pictures Corporation.